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The Antiquary

PRICE SIXPENCE
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*"I love everything
that's old. old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

An Illustrated
Magazine
Devoted to
the study of
the Past

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LONDON-ELLIOT STOCK-62 Paternoster Row.

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Take Care of Your Health

is one of those ordinary everyday admonitions that are so rarely observed. Health, the most valuable, is often the most neglected of all earthly blessings. It is not until a man experiences a sensible decline of his vital powers that he begins to bestow any really serious thoughts upon the matter. So long as he is free from pain and inconvenience he is usually content to let things drift, with the inevitable result that diseases which might have been easily dealt with at an early stage are allowed to attain alarming and dangerous proportions. This is particularly the case with regard to Stomach and Liver derangements. So little is the importance of sound, healthy digestion understood or appreciated that it is usual to disregard common symptoms of disorder, and not until actual pain or weakness is established is the matter seriously attended to. This is indeed surprising when we remember how largely the Stomach and Liver determine the health of the entire body, and even more remarkable when we recall the fact that the digestive organs can be maintained in perfect health by an occasional dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS. If your Stomach, Liver, or Bowels are out of order BEECHAM'S PILLS will put them right, and if they are in order BEECHAM'S PILLS will keep them right.

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A New County History

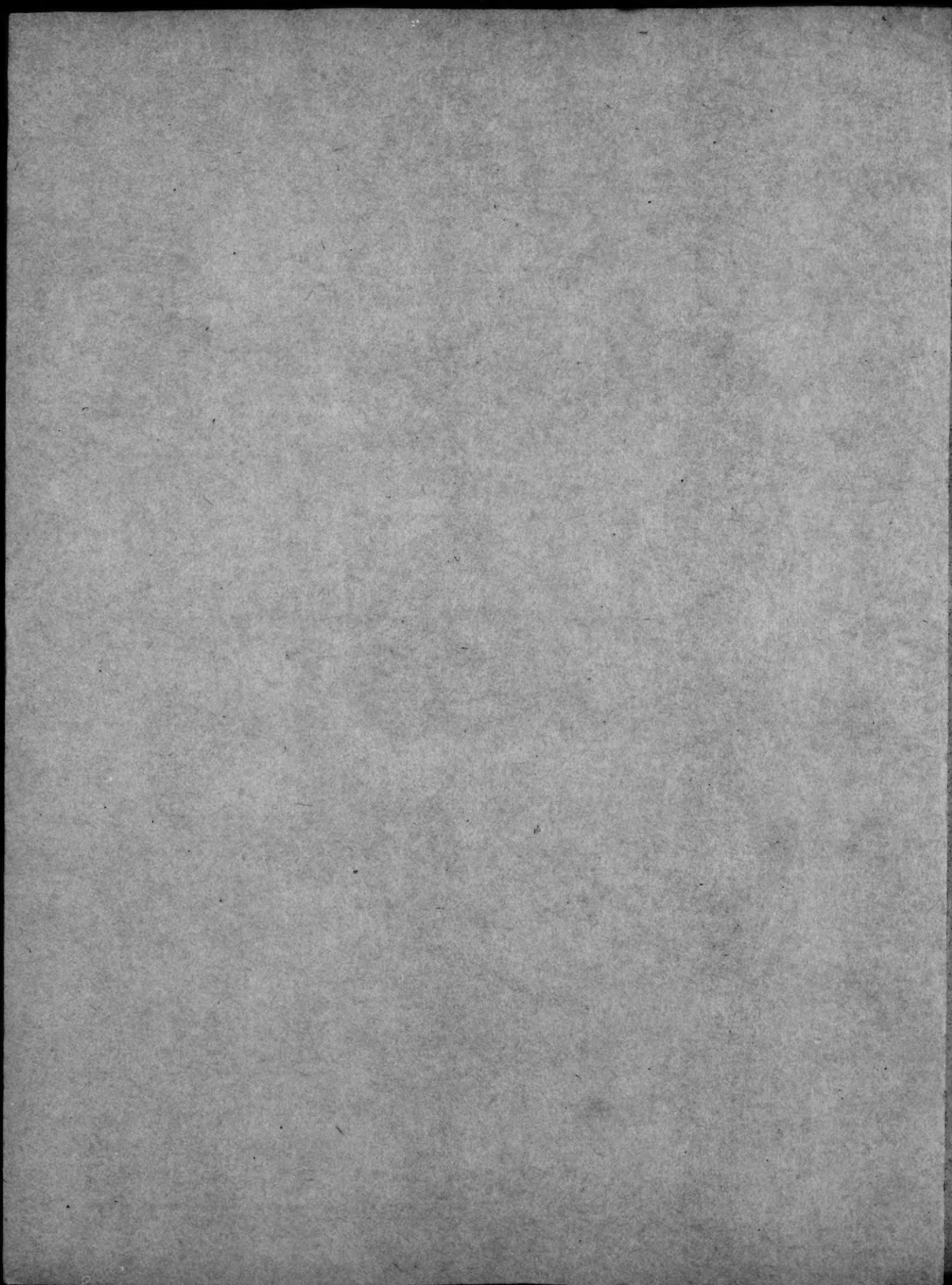
THE HISTORY OF PEMBROKESHIRE

By the Rev. JAMES PHILLIPS

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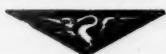
¶ Pembrokeshire, compared with some of the counties of Wales, has been fortunate in having a very considerable published literature, but as yet no history in moderate compass at a popular price has been issued. The present work will supply the need that has long been felt. Pembrokeshire is proudly called by its inhabitants the "Premier County" of Wales, and a strong claim may be made to the title historically, and in other respects. It was made a County Palatine in 1138, before any Welsh county had been formed. It long held the metropolitan see of the Welsh Church within its borders. It gave to Wales its Patron Saint, and many leaders before and after him. The noble harbour of "this same blessed Milford," which it contains, has made it the scene of many a stirring affray—Danes have ravaged its coasts, Strongbow sailed from its shores to invade Ireland, and Flemish refugees settled on its upper reaches.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.





The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

THREE exhibitions of Egyptian antiquities were held in London during July. The eighth annual exhibition of the Liverpool University Institute of Archæology was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, at Burlington House, where a splendid collection of valuable and interesting objects unearthed at Abydos was shown. In date they ranged from the Second Dynasty (before 3000 B.C.) to the Ptolemaic Period (about 300 B.C.). The antiquities which are assigned to the Second Dynasty, which ruled at Abydos about 5,000 years ago, are some great flint instruments, and the clay impressions of Royal Seals. These latter provide quite new material for the chronology of the kings linking the Second and Third Dynasties, and from the evidence they afford it seems likely that matriarchy was still influential in Egypt at that time. Surveying the remaining antiquities in chronological order, it is possible to perceive in a wonderfully clear and attractive manner the successive changes in fashion of the various utensils and ornaments which have been found in these hitherto unrisfled tombs; and to trace the development of the idea of beauty from the archaism of primitive design to the consciously artistic work of a highly civilized and eventually decadent people.

The other Dynasties represented by objects taken from tombs are as follows: The Fifth and Sixth (before 2500 B.C.), supplying

numerous forms of vases in alabaster and pottery, beads of various stones, and copper utensils; the Eleventh (before 2000 B.C.), finely-worked vases and cups of alabaster, some of which are of an exquisite pale blue colour; the Twelfth and Thirteenth (2000 B.C.), beautiful bronze daggers, scarabs and beads in stone and pottery; the Eighteenth and Nineteenth (1400 B.C.), vases of stone and faience, gold and lapis lazuli jewels, and the complete furniture of two tombs (a notable exhibit). Perhaps the most interesting find of those perforce left at Cairo is a coppersmith's outfit, which was found in a tomb of the Sixth Dynasty, and comprises crucible, melting-pot, chisels, and the rest. A photograph of this unique series is given in the catalogue. Nearly all the objects exhibited are of fine workmanship and exquisite design.

At King's College, Strand, has been shown the collection of the Egypt Exploration Fund, directed by Professor Naville; and at University College, Gower Street, that of the British School of Archæology, directed by Professor Petrie.

The University College exhibition, which included the latest discoveries of Professor Petrie and his students at Memphis and at Qurneh, the cemetery of Thebes, was somewhat smaller than on some former occasions, but was extremely interesting. The chief discovery of the year was that of the palace of King Apries, the Pharaoh Hophra, who is named by the prophet Jeremiah. The palace covered a large area, and walls, 10 to 15 feet high, still stand. "The ruins of stone columns," we quote from the catalogue, "show that the palace was 40 to 50 feet high in different parts. In the fosse which defended the palace, the blocks from a great portal, 20 feet high, were discovered. Each side bore three scenes, 6 or 7 feet square, representing part of the *sed* festival, on the appointment of a crown prince and deification of the existing king. Three of these scenes were recovered to a large extent; one is left at Cairo, and two others are set up here with portions of the other three scenes. The work is in low relief of great delicacy. It probably belongs to the early part of the Twelfth

Dynasty, and from the portraiture it may well be of Senusert I., on his appointment in 3434 B.C. In each scene the officials recur."

Among the smaller objects shown were a chair with string seat, singularly well preserved, and animal-like legs; a gold "uraeus" of the Twelfth Dynasty, also in a wonderful state of preservation; a collection of terracotta beads, suggestive of the mixture of races in Memphis; a pillar-capital modelled from the rose-lotus; some beautiful gold and silver and ornamental work; and some remarkable sculpture. A striking scene was that of the burial arrangements of a lady of 3,500 years ago. Her skeleton lay in a coffin heavy with gold-leaf. Around were her chains and toilet-ware and appliances, and her jewels, including a splendid four-row necklace of coiled gold, and four gold bracelets. Excellent illustrations of many of the objects were given in the *Illustrated London News* of July 3.

At King's College the results of last year's excavations at Abydos by Professor Naville and his helpers were very interesting. One of the rarest finds was a copper harpoon, which had had a rope attached to its head; and another was a unique vase with four hippopotami on the rim. From Abydos came relics mainly of the Sixth Dynasty, including glazed pottery, alabaster vases, palettes and grinders for eye-paint, carnelian scarabs and beads, etc.

The *Times* of July 16 says that a gold torc of the Bronze Age has been discovered at Yeovil by a labourer. The ornament, which is believed to date from the fifth century B.C., is of twisted gold with plain terminals. It has been acquired by the Somerset Archaeological Society, and will, it is understood, be placed in the Taunton Castle Museum.

We take the following note from the *Builder* of July 3: "Under the pretext of facilitating the access of tourists to Mont Saint-Michel the Administration des Ponts et Chaussées took on themselves to construct, about twenty-five years ago, an embankment or dyke which seems likely to have the effect of bringing about the ruin of the wall of the

enceinte extending round the island. A committee was appointed recently to consider the subject, and this committee, in 1908, decided that the silting up of the land ought to be arrested for a distance of 1,000 metres from the Mont, in order to maintain its complete isolation and avoid the action of the tide, piled up by the dyke, against the base of the *enceinte* wall. The Secretary of State for Art has now taken the matter under his personal charge. The church has been scheduled among 'Monuments Historiques'; the ramparts have been placed under the charge of the Administration des Beaux-Arts; a fire prevention service has been organized and provision made for an adequate supply of water for this purpose. The work of restoration commenced by the late M. Corroyer is being carried on, and the restoration of the church and the buildings connected with it will be completed this year. A conference has been arranged between the Ministry of Fine Arts, that of Public Works, and the Ministry of Marine, in order to take measures to prevent the silting up of the sea bed and to preserve the Mont in the insular condition which is its great safeguard. All this is very well, though perhaps English readers may consider the 'restorations' of M. Corroyer and his successors an even more serious danger than the action of the waves."

We have received the report of the Welsh Museum of Natural History, Arts and Antiquities, Cardiff, for the year ended March 31 last. Mr. John Ward, the distinguished Curator, and the Committee may be congratulated on the progress made during the year. Many additions have been made to the collection of "bygones"—objects to illustrate old-fashioned Welsh life; and the natural history collection has been considerably enlarged. A number of reproductions of famous examples of Irish metalwork of the early Christian period (the originals of which are in the Irish National Museum) have been purchased, and these additions help materially to make the series representative of this remarkable phase of Celtic art. We note particularly the following paragraph in the report: "It is with pleasure that your Committee note that the Cardiff Naturalists'

Society is excavating the annexe or 'suburb' of the Roman fort of Gelligaer, and already a large building has been brought to light, which may prove to be the baths of the garrison. Any work of this kind by the society is of special interest, as all 'finds' are handed over to the Museum; and as the excavations of the fort itself in 1899, 1900, and 1901 resulted in many of these, a like yield may now be expected." Subscriptions are still needed towards the carrying out of this laudable scheme to complete what was a singularly valuable and well done piece of archaeological work, and may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Lloyds Bank, Cardiff Docks.

The annual gathering of the Royal Archaeological Institute was held at Lincoln from July 23 to 30. We hope to give some account of it in next month's *Antiquary*. The Congress of the British Archaeological Association has been abandoned for this year.

From the recently-issued report for 1908 of the British Museum we learn that the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities has acquired, in addition to some valuable specimens of the early and middle Egyptian Empires, a series of stelæ of the late Empire, which are not strongly represented in the museum. Among the Assyrian acquisitions is a fine collection of engraved cylinder-seals, dating from the Babylonian to the Persian Period. Among the additions to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, attention may be drawn to a bronze statuette of a negro boy, Græco-Roman work of the best period, presented by Mr. W. C. Alexander.

The Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities has received by gift from Sir John Brunner and Sir Henry Howorth an important series of implements of the Bronze and early Iron Ages, and a series of early German antiquities, chiefly from Hohenzollern and the Swiss Lakes, collected by Mr. H. Edelmänn, of Cigmaringen. The department is also indebted to Lord Alington for the gift of tessellated Roman pavements from Wimborne, co. Dorset; and to Messrs. Yamenaka for two Chinese bronze

figures—one of colossal size—of fine workmanship. A fine Sassanian silver dish has also been purchased.

The most important addition to the Department of Coins and Medals is the collection of coins of Phœnicia and Judæa, brought together by Mr. Leopold Hamburger. To the mediæval section has been added a fine series of silver German bracteates of the twelfth century; and the National Art Collections Fund has given a specimen of the rare silver medal of the Holy Trinity, made for Maurice, Duke of Saxony, by Hans Reinhardt in 1544.

The *Architect* of July 9 had a good article, illustrated, by the Rev. Professor Tyrrell Green, on the Abbey of Strata Florida, a Cistercian house founded in a quiet Cardiganshire valley about 1180.

The celebration in June of the millenary of the foundation of the See of Crediton, Devon; the celebrations in July at Wells and Glastonbury; and the English Church Pageant in the grounds of Fulham Palace, all passed off very successfully, although the earlier days of the pageant were spoilt by the heavy rains which fell. Full accounts of all these doings appeared in the newspapers.

The excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Burwen Castle, Elslack, near Skipton, are proving much more interesting and productive than was anticipated when the work was commenced a few months ago. The investigations, so far as they have been conducted, appear to point pretty conclusively to there having been two Roman occupations of the site at Elslack, which is said to be in the line of the old road from Ribchester to York via Ilkley. There is evidence of the existence of two forts, an earlier one with a rampart of clay, and a later one of stone, the foundations of which, at all events on two sides, have been set in the ditches of the earlier earthen fort. The gateways on the south face of both the earlier and later erections have been disclosed in close proximity to each other, and afford facilities for comparison of the two styles of construction such as will not be met with elsewhere

in this country. In the course of the investigations there have been a number of "finds," the most recent being an excellently preserved coin of Constantine the younger, who died A.D. 337. A quantity of pottery has been discovered. Much of it is Samian ware, though there are some pieces of black British. An explanatory plan and notes appeared in the *Yorkshire Observer* of June 25. Further subscriptions are much needed for the prosecution of the work, and may be paid to Mr. J. J. Brigg, of Kildwick Hall, near Keighley.

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An interesting find of coins has been made by workmen excavating the head-master's garden at the Royal Grammar School, Guildford. They include a Charles II. half-crown, dated 1667, and a trader's "token," on the obverse of which is a woolsack and the name James Snelling, and on the reverse a castle and the words "In Guildford." The find of the token is regarded as of considerable interest, inasmuch as only one other coin of the Snelling specimen is believed to exist. Snelling served as "one of the approved men of the borough" ten times between 1660 and 1674. Several copper coins, chiefly early Georgian, were unearthed, as well as a leaden inkstand of an extinct pattern.

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At the annual general meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, held on June 23, the Dean of St. Patrick's presiding, Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, who has just returned from Palestine after three years' absence, delivered an interesting address, illustrated by lantern slides, in the course of which he said the excavation of Gezer, so far as that society was concerned, was now at an end. The society had, under two successive imperial permits, carried on the excavation of this site during the last five years, and the movable objects found had been deposited as required partly in the museum at Jerusalem, and the choicer objects in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. These and the structural works laid bare illustrated in a comprehensive way the history of this Levitical city from a period long before the Exodus down to the Roman occupation. Many of the objects found showed the occupation of this strategical site by

Egyptian and Assyrian conquerors. The removal of many feet of débris revealed the row of standing stones of the high place of pagan worship, with the socket of its Masherah, and with the bodies of infant victims buried in jars below its pavement. The entrance to a great tunnel descending through solid rock to a water-supply, and excavated by flint implements, was found at a depth which showed that its existence must have been unknown in Greek and Roman times, although its worn steps indicated use during many centuries. Inscribed objects, both Egyptian and Assyrian, were found, and a remarkable tablet, apparently part of an agricultural almanac, was by many experts believed to be the most ancient Hebrew inscription hitherto known.

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The Committee of the Corbridge Excavation Fund appeal for more funds. The area to be explored is large, and the results already obtained are remarkable. Subscriptions and donations may be sent to Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., Gosforth, Northumberland. Work was to be resumed about July 12.

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The question of the preservation of the stones of the old Nether Bow Port of the city came before the Museum Committee of Edinburgh Town Council on June 28. It was explained that a number of these have lain for some time in Greyfriars' Churchyard, and the committee agreed to authorize the City Superintendent to have them removed to the City Museum, and to re-erect as far as possible the old building, with drawings showing their original position in the Nether Bow. The hope was expressed that any citizens who might be aware of the whereabouts of missing stones would communicate with the curator of the museum. It was decided to place in the museum a fine collection of trade tokens and some specimens of Scottish pewter, presented by Mr. David Barnett, keeper of the museum. Two cannon balls found by Mr. M'Hattie, the city gardener, in Princes Street Gardens, were also added to the collection.

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The unveiling on June 18 of the monument at Reading "to the memory of Henry Beauclerc, King of England, who founded

Reading Abbey on June 18, 1121, and was buried before its high-altar on January 4, 1136," belated as it is, even now is due entirely to the generosity of Dr. Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., who has thus still further increased the debt of gratitude owing to him by the people of Reading for his able work on the history of the Cluniac abbey which first gave their town its start as a township of any importance. The memorial takes the form of a cross, somewhat of Celtic form, constructed in Cornish granite, and was designed by Mr. W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A.

The new Archaeological Law having been passed by the Italian Chamber and the Senate, preparations are being made for valuing the property round Pompeii and Herculaneum with a view to excavations.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on July 6, said: "Despite the vigorous protests made against the opening of an aperture in the beautiful walls of Lucca, the work began to-day. Another subject which is arousing interest here is the effort of Italians, who care for the past, to save Monte Testaccio from being built over. Monte Testaccio, as every tourist will remember, was formed, and received its name, from the earthenware jars which were unloaded not far away, and then thrown in fragments at this spot, in Imperial times, till they gradually formed a hill. During the Middle Ages it was the scene of popular sports, and the cross on the top still commemorates the Passion plays celebrated there at Easter. It has long been honeycombed with grottos for keeping wine, which the municipality has always allowed to be used, while retaining the property in the hill. Building has never been legal there, but latterly enterprising contractors have paid the fine and then gone on building."

A very interesting article on the "Discoveries at Memphis," written by Mr. M. A. Murray, appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* for July 3; the *Morning Post* of the same date had a long article on "The Antiquities of Babylonia," sketching the history of excavation and discovery from the time of Rich and Layard onwards.

Mr. John B. Thorp, who worked out and built the remarkable representations of "Old London" which were such a success last year at the White City, has made arrangements with the Golden West Exhibition Committee to exhibit the work at Earl's Court. "Old London" was opened on July 3 in the "Midway," and is again proving a great attraction.

Although the work of excavating the Roman amphitheatre, popularly known as King Arthur's Round Table, at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, has not been long in progress, some interesting discoveries have been made. The most striking is that of the two piers of the southern gateway through which the chariots passed into the arena. The gateway is 9 feet 6 inches in width, and the walls are of characteristic Roman work, with huge massive stones still looking as if they would last for centuries. From the upper to the lower wall must have stretched beams of wood, or connecting walls, on which sloping lines of seats were built, there being room, it is estimated, for eleven tiers, giving seating capacity for between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators, while the arena, oval in shape, would have measured 138 feet across its narrowest part. These measurements, together with the exceptionally massive proportions of the walls, show that this is the finest and largest Roman amphitheatre yet discovered in Great Britain.

On the inside of the lower wall, and facing the arena, was discovered an inscribed stone. The inscription (in Latin) has now been translated, and reads, "The company of Rufinius Primus, which formed part of the 3rd Cohort," and, by inference, "built this." This would seem to show that at least a portion of the amphitheatre was built by the 3rd Cohort, of which Rufinius was the chief commander. A few interesting coins and other articles have been found.

Beneath the church of St. Leonard, Hythe, is a remarkable collection of skulls, about which there has been a large amount of discussion. Mr. F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S., lecturer on anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, has reported to the Royal Anthropological

Institute that neither the origin of the pile of bones nor the character of its series of crania need necessarily give rise to further discussion. Mr. Parsons is of opinion that the skulls belonged to Kentish men, most of whom, he concludes, lived in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Also that the bones were exhumed from the churchyard from time to time in conformity with mediæval custom, and stacked. This view, of course, puts out of court the "big battle" theory, which supplied a mortality of some 4,000 individuals, and hence the skulls. Detailed information is given in the report with regard to a series of anatomical measurements of 590 of the Hythe crania. A preliminary measurement points to the men having averaged about 5 feet 5½ inches, while the women were about 5 feet 1 inch. Apparently the people lived on coarse, rough food, since their teeth are in almost every case worn down, a condition which applied to young as well as old. The examination of the crania fails to substantiate a theory advanced, that during the last two or three centuries a marked change has been going on in the shape of English skulls—that, in fact, their length has been decreasing while their breadth has increased.

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In a letter to the *Standard* of July 1, the veteran Sir Clements Markham said that "there is a very large collection of Peruvian antiquities now in London which is both interesting and important. It consists of silver vases and ornaments, and of works of art in clay, highly glazed, in the form of animals and human heads, or with paintings representing the customs, and even the beliefs, of an extinct but once highly civilized people. The whole collection was discovered in one place, which adds very much to its interest, by an accomplished, and certainly an enterprising, traveller, who succeeded in bringing these hundreds of precious relics of the past to the coast, and safely shipping them, in the face of risks and difficulties of no ordinary kind.

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"The race of people which occupied the valleys on the coast of Peru, to the north of Lima, was a highly civilized race. We know this from the remains of their systems of

irrigation works, from their vast and elaborate palaces, factories, and places of sepulture, and from their works of art. But we know next to nothing of their origin, their history, or their beliefs. Spanish writers near the time of the Conquest tell us nothing but that their King, called Chimú, was very rich, and that he was conquered by the Incas about a century before the Spaniards came. Now these people are extinct, as well as their language. Calancha, in his chronicle, has a few lines about their religion. Bishop Oré gives a few words of the language, called Mochica; a priest named Carrera, in 1640, wrote a grammar with some vocabularies. The Spanish author Balboa mentions a vague tradition of the origin of the chiefs in one coast valley, that of Lambayeque. That is all that can be derived from books."

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Sir Clements Markham goes on to emphasize the importance of keeping together the collection now in London. Only by its careful study can further light be thrown on the history of that mysterious and very interesting coast people. Thus an approach may be made to the solution of one of the most difficult problems in the history of the American races. The danger is that the collection may be disposed of to a dealer, and thus dispersed. We trust someone, or some corporate body, will come forward to prevent such a dispersal, which would rob the articles in the collection of most of their value.

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An interesting account has been published in Berlin of the excavations which are being carried on by the Danish Professor Kinch and his wife in the island of Rhodes. Dr. Kinch discovered on the south coast of the island the remains of a town, the name of which has been forgotten, which dates back to the sixth century B.C. The district where these ruins lie is visited to-day by Levantine ships on their way to Egypt, to take in water, and it is judged that the unknown town in its day was also a place of call for ships. A small temple of a type discovered in Crete was disinterred, together with an altar. Of the town itself there has been excavated a long straight street of houses leading on the west to remains of another temple and public

buildings, and to the north was found a graveyard, part of which was used exclusively for the interment of young children.

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Professor Kinch's most important work lay in the ancient city of Lindos, where the Argive King Danaus landed with his family. Here, near the Castle of the Knights of Malta, were unearthened ruins of buildings connected with the Temple of Athene, which stood on the summit of the hill. A valuable find was a work in high relief depicting the prow of a ship, apparently a monument erected by the Rhodesians to some naval victor; and another monument resembling a theatre façade, dedicated to four actors. Other evidence was found showing the high respect in which the Rhodesians held the stage. Dr. Kinch claims that he has ascertained the Laocoön group, the work of a sculptor of Rhodes, to date from the second half of the first century B.C.

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Whilst quarrying operations were in progress early in July on an ancient barrow on the estate of Sir Audley Neeld near Chippenham, the workmen came upon a stone chamber containing seven skeletons. The roof was broken through, but otherwise the chamber was in good condition. It is 7 feet long and 5 feet high, formed of rough slabs of stone, and is not rectangular, but rather pointed at one end. It is hoped that Sir Audley Neeld will preserve it from destruction.



Neolithic Implements Discovered at Stifford, South Essex.

BY THE REV. B. HALE WORTHAM.

SOME very interesting specimens of Neolithic implements have been discovered at Stifford, near Grays, in South Essex. Some workmen were engaged, in March, 1908, in laying a water-main by the side of a road; when about 1 foot below the surface they came across three implements in the gravel. I am in-



FIG. 1.—POLISHED.



FIG. 2.—FLAKED.

formed by the discoverers that the implements were laid one on the top of the other,

the largest of the three occupying the lowest place. There were also some bones quite close by. This would seem to point to the interment of the implements along with their owner; but as the bones were dispersed, and no adequate observations were taken, all this



FIG. 3.—POLISHED.

must remain doubtful, in the absence of accurate information, as to the character or position of the bones. The smallest implement, figured in the first illustration (Fig. 1), is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the broadest end. This one was, unfortunately, severely

damaged by the pick, and a large piece was knocked out of its side; it is carefully polished. No. 2 is flaked (Fig. 2), but it looks as if the operation of polishing has been begun on it. The edges of the flakings are rounded off, and the surface is shiny. This must be artificial, since, from the way in which the implements lay in the gravel, they do not seem to have moved from their original position. No. 3 is a magnificent specimen (Fig. 3), quite perfect, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad at the widest point. It has been beautifully shaped and polished, and the edges have been "bevelled," as may be seen from the side view of the implement. It is quite a work of art, and I do not remember having ever seen a finer specimen. The implements are all made of the same kind of stone—or flint—which has taken its colour partly from the gravel, partly from the clay which is mixed with it. The illustrations are carefully drawn to scale, and are half the size of the originals.



Prerogative Mills in Furness, and Seigniorial Mills in Canada.

BY R. O'NEILL PEARSON.

FURNESS folk were always aware that the inhabitants of the parish of Dalton (which included Barrow and Walney until the year 1867) were constrained at one time to have all their corn and grain ground at one of the four prerogative mills, known as Orgrave, Little, Roose, and New Mills, and for particulars of the history of these mills we have only to refer to the local handbooks of the district; but that the prerogative rights were so far reaching and onerous, and that they extended into comparatively recent times, has not been heretofore appreciated. This can be understood by the fact that the mills, originally belonging to the Abbot of Furness as Lord of the Manor, had, at the Dissolution, lapsed into private hands, and therefore the Manorial Records would not bear witness of their

custom and user. Recently an indenture of enfranchisement, dated June 14, 1763, was given to me by Mr. James Denny, late of Dalton, ironmaster, and this deed is curiously interesting as showing the fiscal policy of our forefathers in restraint of trade at comparatively so recent a date. For the purposes of the paper I shall give the salient portions of the deed, and epitomize those of less interest. It runs as follows:

THIS INDENTURE made the fourteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred sixty and three BETWEEN William Matson of Tyteup in the parish of Dalton in the County of Lancaster Esquire Sarah Gibson of Lancaster in the said County Spinster and James Postlethwaite of Maryport in the County of Cumberland Gentleman and Mary his wife of the one part and Ather Cook and William Cook his son of the town of Dalton Husbandmen on the other part WHEREAS the said William Matson is seised in fee under a grant from the Crown of two certain prerogative water corn Mills called Little Mill and Roose Mill situate in the parish of Dalton aforesaid and the said William Matson is also seised in fee of a certain Wind Mill upon the Isle of Walney within the same parish and the said William Matson Sarah Gibson and James Postlethwaite and Mary his wife are jointly seised in fee under a like grant of a certain other prerogative water corn Mill within the parish of Dalton aforesaid called Orgrave Mill that is to say the said William Matson to two fifth parts thereof (the whole into five equal parts to be divided) the said James Postlethwaite and Mary his wife or one of them unto two other such fifth parts thereof and the said Sarah Gibson unto the remaining fifth part thereof AND WHEREAS by prescription and immemorial custom confirmed and established by several decrees of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer and the Dutchy Court of Lancaster ALL and every the householders tenants occupiers and owners of all and every the messuages tenements or houses within the parish of Dalton aforesaid (the proprietors and occupiers of the demesne lands late belonging to Sir William Lowther Baronet deceased excepted) are obliged of right ought and immemorially have used to grind at some or one of the aforesaid Mills and at no others all their malt corn and grain of what sort soever either growing on their respective farms and lands within the said parish or bought of others which they used consumed or spent ground in upon or about their said messuages tenements or farms or sold in Meal Flower Grotes or Malt and paid certain Muletire or Tolls in the said Decrees particularly mentioned for grinding the same AND WHEREAS the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son the one being in possession of a dwellinghouse situate laying and being in the Town of Dalton and also William Cook his son has and is possess of a Malt Kiln situate lying and being near Broadstone in Dalton aforesaid and the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son being both in respect of their said dwellinghouse and Malt Kiln and also the premises belonging are bound to grind all the Corn Grain and Malt spent ground

therein in such manner as in the sd Decrees is particularly specified They the said William Matson Sarah Gibson James Postlethwaite and Mary his wife have lately agreed that they the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son & all others the present and future owners and occupiers of the said dwellinghouse Malt Kiln Outhousing Land and Appurtenances shall in all times to come be enfranchised and exempted from grinding their Corn Grain and Malt spent ground thereon in manner as heretofore hath been accustomed and may grind the same where they please and may set up and use Steel or Hand Mills upon their said dwellinghouse or in their Malt Kiln and premises or any part thereof for the grinding such Corn Grain or Malt provided that the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son or any others the present or future owners or occupiers of the said Dwellinghouse Malt Kiln and premises or any part thereof shall not make use of or suffer the said Steel or Hand Mills to be made use of for the purpose of grinding Corn Grain or Malt which shall at any time hereafter be spent ground upon any other of the tenements within the said parish save such only whereof the owners shall then be Enfranchized and exempted as aforesaid from grinding at the said prerogative Mills by the owners thereof and that the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son or any others the present or future owners or Occupiers of their said Dwellinghouse and Malt Kiln or other their premises they or either of them shall not at any time hereafter sell any Flower Meal or Malt ground (except ground at the said prerogative Mills) to any of the inhabitants within the said parish of Dalton save such only as shall then be enfranchised and exempted as aforesaid and provided also that they the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son or either of them the present or future owners or Occupiers of their said Dwellinghouse and Malt Kiln or any part of their premises shall not erect or cause or be concerned in erecting at any time hereafter any Wind Mill or Water Mill for grinding Corn Grain or Malt within the same parish AND that in consideration of such Enfranchisements and exemptions they the said Ather Cook and William his son shall pay to the said William Matson Sarah Gibson James Postlethwaite and Mary his wife the sum two pounds ten shillings in the whole and no more.

The deed then witnesses that for the consideration, the grantors remized, released, and relinquished Ather Cook, and William Cook his son, their heirs and assigns, and all others, the then present and future owners and occupiers of their several messuage and malt-kiln, and other premises belonging of and from the custom and token aforesaid, and from all manner of actions and prosecutions whatsoever for withdrawing themselves from the said mills, or for grinding their corn, grain, or malt at any other mills, or for the muletire or tolls thereof, with liberty and authority to grind their corn, grain, or malt, to be used for their necessary household

consumption, or for sale to any other persons other than and excepting the inhabitants in the said parish not enfranchised or exempted at any mill or mills they should think proper, and to erect and use hand or steel mills for grinding for themselves and others except such inhabitants only as should not be exempted, and the grantees and other occupiers of their messuage and malt-kiln were empowered at all times thereafter to grind whatever they pleased, and to make use of steel or hand mills for themselves or any others except the persons before excepted PROVIDED, and it was thereby mutually agreed; and the deed was made upon the express condition that the grantees, their heirs and assigns, should not erect or be concerned in erecting any water- or windmill or mills within the said parish of Dalton, and if the said grantees or other the occupiers of their premises should at any time thereafter grind, or wittingly or willingly suffer to be ground, any corn, grain, or malt, in such hand or steel mills, or sell any corn, grain, or malt ground (except ground at the said prerogative mills) to any person within the parish of Dalton who was not enfranchised and exempted, then the Enfranchisement was to be utterly void, unless the party should pay to the then proprietors of the prerogative mills the sum of five shillings for every peck (containing twenty-four standard quarts) of grain or malt, ground contrary to the proviso, and so in proportion for a lesser quantity.

The deed, in short, proves that 150 years ago no inhabitant of the parish of Dalton could lawfully consume any flour or grain, wherever produced, not ground in one of the four prerogative mills, and exacting precautions were taken to prevent any infringements of these rights. I understand that another similar deed of enfranchisement of about the same date is now in the possession of Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, of Barrow. We may, perhaps, be permitted to draw the inference that the conditions about this time were beginning to be found so onerous and unwieldy that they were gradually being ameliorated by enfranchisement. What period of time it took for these enfranchisements to become so numerous as to make the prerogative rights unworthy of exaction

is difficult to say, and, in this respect, we cannot expect the Manorial Records to help us; but these milling rights and privileges are, in themselves, so far from present-day usages, and so entirely contrary to Free Trade notions, that it becomes very interesting to consider their history. For this, one has to refer to the French feudal law imposed on England by William the Conqueror. Before doing this, however, I shall give a few extracts from the Manorial Rolls of the neighbouring Manor of Broughton, where milling rights were claimed by the lord. I am indebted for them to my colleague, Mr. Wilson Butler, Steward of the Manor, and in themselves they are somewhat quaint:

1650. 3rd Octr, re Presentments at Court Baron.

Also we present Willm. Penny for taking unlawfull moultier (Toll) of James Denny's Malt and putting seeds into it by the Oath of John Addison and Thomas Addison.

Also we present the said Willm. Penny for taking unlawfull moultier of Bartholemew Barker by the Oath of Kathren Brockbank.

Also we present Willm. Penny for being both Miller and moulter grave (Inspector of Tolls) contrary to the custom by the Oath of Edward Stanley.

Also that the Miller of Broughton Mills shall not lette any moultier stay in swilles . . . above half a peck of any sorte of graine but put it into the moultier-ark so soon as he taketh it out of the hopper upon pain of 6/8 for every default.

From the presentment of William Penny it would appear that, even in those days, it was unlawful to act in the double capacity of judge and beneficiary.

13th. May 1746 Court Baron.

A complaint being made to us by the Miller of Broughton Mills that several of the customary tenants and their farmers residing within the said Manor of Broughton do not grind at the Lord's Mill all the corn they consume in their said several messuages within the said Manor but fraudulently sell their corn growing upon their respective tenements and either buy or bring from other Lordships which they grind at other Mills or clandestinely and privately go with their corn in the Manor to Mills out of the same and bring back and eat the same within the said Manor to the prejudice of the Lord thereof in the soke which belongs to his Mills within the said Manor at which Mills all the corn grain spent and eat in the several customary messuage houses within the said Manor ought to be ground according to Decree and custom of the said Manor We therefore amerce each person who shall for the future offend against the said Decree and custom in the sum of 39s/- upon each default.

3rd. May 1721. We present Bartholemew Barker

for going from the Lord's Mill with corn to grind. Pain 6/8.

In accordance with a Bill brought by the lord before the Master of the Rolls against his tenants in the seventh year of the reign of William III., the order was made that the customary tenants within the division called Broughton be bound to the lord's mills, and should pay a sixteenth part of that which is ground—corn, grain, or malt—grown on their respective tenements, but that they pay not any meal nor toll or muletire for such grain as shall be ground into groates or skillings being for the use of their respective families.

The French feudal system was established in England by William the Conqueror, and for many centuries remained both vigorous and rigorous, till it gradually fell into desuetude, and vanished under the hands of the legislator. The French themselves retained the system until the Revolution, when it was abolished by a stroke of the pen. The only other country in which it was permitted to flourish till times within the memory of living persons is in the French provinces of Canada. It there subsisted till 1854, when it was abolished by Act of Parliament. As the rights exercised were precisely of the same origin and consequences as those in England, it may be interesting to give a brief résumé of the feudal milling privileges as exercised in Canada, which résumé I have made from conversations I have had with some of the old Canadian seigniors now resident in Paris, and from the Canadian histories on the subject.

Our confrère, the French Canadian agriculturist, is by birth of the same race to which our aristocracy and landed classes belonged for many centuries—namely, Norman. He is, therefore, closely of the same blood as ourselves. He is descended from emigrants from Dieppe, Rouen, Honfleur, and Perche. In 1680 an official estimate declared that at least four-fifths of the colonial population of Canada were Normans, either by birth or by parentage, or had married Norman wives. The rural population of Canada was purely Norman. In the towns there was a small admixture of priests, merchants, and lawyers, who came

from Paris, its environs, and some other provinces in France.

The French feudal law was imposed on Canada, and seigniories were granted to emigrants and adventurers. Some of these seigniories were huge properties extending to fifty and one hundred square miles. In England the rights of the lord and tenants were settled by the custom of each manor. The Canadian manors, however, were all held according to what was known as the custom of Paris. This custom of Paris was an official compilation or codification of manorial customs compiled by Commissioners designated by Louis XII., and approved by the Parliament at Paris. The custom of Paris recognized the right of the seignior to enforce milling rights subject to his stipulating this in the title-deeds granted to his tenants, and this stipulation was universally made by the seigniors in Canada.

On the conquest of Canada by the British in 1760, the Articles of Capitulation signed at Montreal provided that all seigniors of land were guaranteed in the entire and peaceable possession of their property; this was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris. The consequence was that all landed disputes in the French provinces of Canada were settled till their abolition in 1854 according to the "custom of Paris."

The seignior in Canada was under obligation to appear within a reasonable time after coming into his fief, whether by grant, purchase, or succession, before the British representative at the Château de St. Louis, Quebec; there, without sword or spur, his head uncovered, one knee on the ground, he declared that he performed faith and homage on account of his seignior, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists to be faithful to His Britannic Majesty, and to do nothing to his injury, and to keep his vassals in the obedience which they owed to their King. This feudal ceremony was performed till very recent times, the British representative receiving the homage for the English Crown as successor to the possessions of the King of France.

The seignior had certain privileges attached to his seignior, and which were known as *droit de banal* (banal rights). In Canada the only two privileges ever permitted were

the grist-mill and the bake-oven—the right of the lord to erect the mill and oven in his seignior, and to oblige all his tenants to grind their corn and to bake their bread there. The bake-oven banality, however, became so vexatious—the dough when carried a distance often in the winter being frozen—that it practically fell into desuetude, but the grist-mill was retained in all its vigour.

The mill in Canada might be either a water-mill or a windmill, although according to the strict feudal law as applied in England the rights could only be appurtenant to a water-mill; but in Canada it was found that the lord could not always be sure of finding water, and therefore the banal right was extended to windmills.

Canada originally for long after its first colonization was as sparsely populated as was Furness in the eleventh or twelfth century, and the lords found this privilege anything but profitable, and they frequently made considerable delays in the erection of their mills, although they were probably aware that, as the population of Canada naturally increased, the privilege would ultimately be of value. In 1684, therefore, a royal decree was issued which sets forth that most of the seigniors who were proprietors of fiefs in New France (French Canada) persistently neglected to erect the mills necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants of the country. It declares that it was an evil prejudicial to colonial welfare, and it enacts that all proprietors of fiefs within the territory of New France should be bound to erect their banal mills therein, within one year after the publication of the decree. If they failed to do so, His Majesty permitted all individuals to erect such mills, granting them in that respect the full right of mill banality, and prohibiting any person from disturbing them in the right thereof. In short, it enacts that if the seignior did not erect the mill, any private individual might erect one, and become seised of the banal right for all time. In some cases mills were erected by individuals, and then when the population had increased, and the privilege had become valuable, serious disputes arose between the seigniors and the interlopers in consequence. We may suppose that this

would be the course of events in Furness. At first, the erection of the mills would be an onerous duty for the benefit of the Abbot's tenants; but as time went on and the population increased, it must have been found vexatious and gradually impossible in its restraint of trade.

In Canada the lord was allowed to take one-fourteenth of the flour as his charge for grinding, and orders were promulgated by the authorities that all owners of grain taken to seigniorial mills to be ground should have the grain weighed in their presence. Officials were appointed to go from time to time and from place to place to gauge the measures used in the banal mills, to prohibit millers from soliciting grist in any way from the tenants of seigniories other than their own, and to prevent them from wetting the grain brought to them, in order to render the flour heavier, which was apparently a common trick of the millers. If any tenant was found taking grain to be ground in another seignior, he was liable to have his vehicle and grain seized and confiscated by his own seignior.

The seigniorial mills were usually constructed of rough-hewn timber, but many were built substantially of stone. The stone mills were usually of a circular shape, and were frequently loopholed, in order that they might be used as a place of refuge in the event of sudden Indian attacks. The seigniors in the construction had the right to take land for the purpose from any of the tenants, giving him an equal portion of land in the uncultivated lands of the seignior, and could take such material as they found necessary for construction from their tenants, and in some cases they had the power to compel the tenants to render a *corvée*—that is, enforced and unpaid labour in preparing the materials and erecting the mills. As all seigniors had the right of *corvée* on certain days in the year, they were always at liberty to apply one of the ordinary and annual days of *corvée* to the erection of the mill. The milling right, however, extended only for the grain intended for consumption by the families of his tenants, who were to be at liberty to have grain intended for sale ground wherever they choose. The tenant who purchased and ground grain outside the seignior might bring in the flour for con-

sumption without having to pay any toll to the seignior, but when the grain was purchased outside and brought home unground it was to be on the same footing as that ground within the seigniori. In this respect the right was more restricted than in feudal England. The banal right gave, however, a monopoly, and the seignior could prevent the erection of other than seigniorial mills within the seigniori, and could compel the demolition of such after they had been erected.

These milling privileges in Canada became so valuable, with the increase of population, that, so far from it becoming a necessity to enforce a seignior to erect a mill for the benefit of his tenants, it was found to have become one of the worst feudal exactions; the seigniors reduced it to a means of making exorbitant profits by selling permits to their tenants to mill elsewhere, although frequently the tenants were so far removed from the prerogative mill that they found it practically impossible to make use of it, and although the mills themselves had frequently so much to do that it was found impossible to handle all the grain brought in. In fact, the whole privileges became burdensome and an exaction, and with its attendant *corvée*, which was considered by the tenants especially unjust and humiliating, was one of the causes which led to the abolition of feudalism in Canada. The system died there, later than in Europe, but for some time before its abolition it had been felt it ought to go. In 1825 the British Parliament passed the Canada Trades and Tenures Act. This Act really supplemented a previous one passed in 1822 permitting the seigniors to change their tenures into practically what we call freehold land. This, however, was stoutly resisted by the French Canadians themselves, and in 1834 the Quebec Assembly, under the leadership of Papineau, the French champion, made violent remonstrance against it, one of the grounds being that it gave the seignior absolute ownership of the land, and that he was not bound to make grants to those applying to become tenants of his seigniori as had heretofore been the custom. The Act for the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada received the Vice-Regal assent in 1854.

A valuation was made of the seigniories

and the property rights and privileges of the seigniors, and the tenant was given possession of his land, free from all feudal and seigniorial dues, which were commuted for a regular rent, and became a fixed charge, and provisions were made for the gradual redemption of the rent by the tenants.

In 1854 feudalism made its last stand—and that, strange to relate, in the New World—and our Canadian fellow-subjects, at one time dissatisfied and rebellious, have become since then, and more particularly since the inauguration of the "*entente cordiale*" by King Edward VII., loyal subjects of the Empire.



A Chat about Chests and Coffers.

BY F. C. HODGES AND W. A. DICKINS.

THE history of ancient chests and coffer forms one of the most interesting phases of the study of antique furniture. In just what century they first came into existence it is impossible to say, nor is it possible at this distant date, or by means of existing pieces, to obtain this much-to-be-desired information; their origin is lost in obscurity, and there it must remain. Many conjectures are abroad as to the probable ages of several very ancient coffer, but little importance can be attached to these, inasmuch as there is nothing about the coffer themselves to suggest any particular period. There is a coffer, for instance, in the Munster Church, in Kent, which is believed to have belonged originally to William the Conqueror; and another in the Chichester Cathedral, which is thought to date back to Saxon times. Such local beliefs, however, can and should only be taken for what they are worth.

Coffer have been classed as belonging to one of four orders: (a) those depending for their strength and ornament largely upon iron-work; (b) those combining iron-work with painting (a form of decoration authoritatively believed to be the only one existing prior to 1250); (c) those possessing fronts

made up of one or more horizontal and two upright slabs of wood enclosing panels carved in Gothic style; and (*d*) those which are essentially domesticated pieces of furniture.

Scattered all over the country, chiefly in churches and cathedrals, are to be found

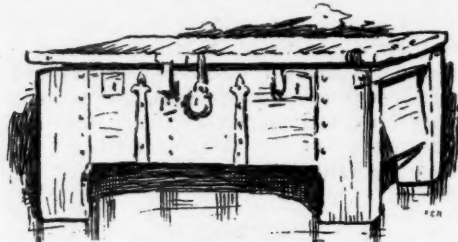


FIG. 1.

many examples of what is known as the "plain chest," or specimens of the first order above noted. The outstanding feature of these is their strength. So far as decorative design goes, there is little that can be said of them, although it must be admitted that there is a symmetry of measurements about most of them which is delightful; but so far as strength and durableness are concerned they are all that can be desired. This will be seen from the first illustration, which is drawn from a typical example of thirteenth-century coffers. This particular coffer is preserved in the Chobham Church, Surrey. It is a coffer in the truest sense of the word, a coffer being, as is implied by the name, a strong box or chest, intended chiefly for "the keeping and transport of weighty articles." Coffers were also largely (perhaps chiefly) used as receptacles for valuable articles, such as jewelry, deeds and documents, and other things that needed carefully and securely preserving.

The front of this illustrated coffer consists of one solid piece of oak very firmly welded into and riveted to the two massive uprights, which are also of oak. There are several iron locks; these and the other iron features contribute in no small measure to the strength of the whole construction. It has what is known as a "pin-hinge"—a common form of lid management at that time. A strong piece of wood is fixed to the underside of the lid, and is scooped out so as to move more or less easily over a correspondingly convex surface on the top of the back

of the chest, strong iron pins being put through them to keep them in position.

There is a striking similarity between the chests or coffers of the thirteenth century all of them are large, oblong in shape, strong, and bearing little ornamentation other than that provided by the iron bands, chains and locks. The strength of one and all of them even at this distant date is wonderful.

As we advance towards the end of the thirteenth century, we find certain improvements in the way of decoration and design. The iron-work, for instance, is more artistically arranged, and the lids (on the inside mostly) are painted. There is a conspicuous example of the painted coffer in the Newport Church, Essex. The painted decoration on the underside of the lid represents Christ on the Cross, the Virgin Mary, and SS. Peter, John and Paul. Over the figures there are some cusped arches, painted in red and green. Coffers such as this belong to the second order.

Carving, too, both in stone and wood, began to be largely practised in England, and it is not surprising to find the art applied in the construction of coffers. The new military and warlike spirit which arose at about this time among the people also, of course, found expression, and there are not wanting some fine examples of coffer-front carving in which this spirit is displayed to a nicety. Ecclesiastical architecture and carving, too, also made great strides during the latter half of the thirteenth century and

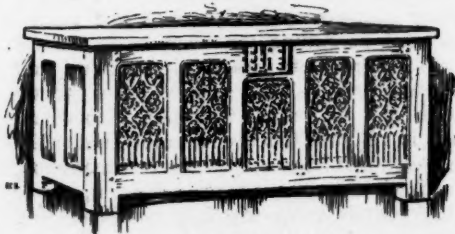


FIG. 2.

the first half of the fourteenth, so that nearly all the coffers extant which belong to this period conform to the type of coffers of the third order—viz., those possessing fronts made up of one or more horizontal and two upright slabs of wood enclosing carved panels.

The second illustration depicts a typical French coffer or chest of this order when they had attained some degree of perfection—*i.e.*, in the early fifteenth century. It was at about this time that English designers began to rise above the French designers, and decorated furniture became all at once a popular feature of the household. And this sudden stride in domestic furniture resulted in an enormously increased output of coffers, which now became the most favourite form of furniture in the English home.

Some of the chests or coffers of this period were adapted to many purposes. Sometimes they were used as treasuries, sometimes as "linen-chests," sometimes as seats, or tables, or armoires and dressers. In some instances the top was inlaid with checkers as chess-

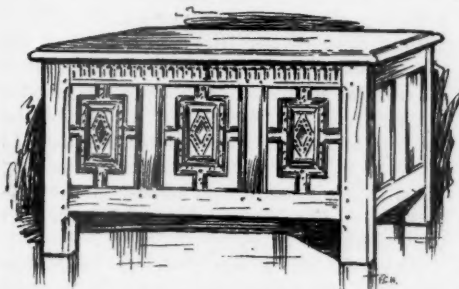


FIG. 3.

boards. "Bench-coffers" were very largely used by the middle classes. Chests and coffers of better workmanship preserved their distinctiveness for about 200 years, after which date they were superseded by, or better, emerged into, chests with drawers in them and chests with doors on them, these in turn being developed into cabinets and cupboards of a grand and noble order.

The Jacobean chest or coffer, which forms the subject of our last illustration, is a typical example of some of the good work produced in the first half of the seventeenth century. It is not only carved, but the centres of the panels are inlaid.

The nearer we approach to our own times the less massive and solid do the examples of coffers become. Preference is given to design rather than to strength, although the

two elements are wonderfully combined in the best work. It was not until well on in the seventeenth century that the very obvious difficulty of getting at articles which were kept at the bottom of a chest seemed to suggest itself; at least it was not until this time that any attempt was made to overcome the difficulty. And this it was which first led to the introduction of chests with drawers and doors to them; from which our modern cabinets, cupboards and sideboards have been evolved.



The Abbey of St. Eloy, Noyon.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

NOYON, an ancient town of Picardy, has now little beyond its cathedral, most interesting although that is, to attract the casual visitor, who may be bound for the neighbouring cities of Reims, Laon, or Soissons; and, although at one time it could boast of buildings almost as important as any to be found in them, the destruction caused by the wars of religion and by the great Revolution have reduced it to the level of a second-rate town. As an ecclesiastical city its history dates from the sixth century when St. Médard removed to it the episcopal seat from the ruined capital of the Vermandois; but it was an important place long before then, for Cæsar speaks of it (*De Bell. Gall.*, Lib. II., c. 12) under the name of *Noviodunum suessionum*. *Noviodunum*, from which the modern name of Noyon is derived, is merely the Latinized version of the Celtic *new-dun*, which reappears in its modern form so often among French towns, as Neufchâtel or Villeneuve. In later Roman times a *castrum* of some importance was erected here, considerable portions of the walls and gates of which have survived until recent times; and the area within this fortification, although it only measured some 650 feet from north to south and 520 feet from east to west, continued through mediæval times to be regarded only as the city, all outside the wall being termed the suburbs. In the twelfth century, how-

ever, the wall was broken through in one place on the east side to permit of the extension over the fosse of the new choir to the cathedral, much as we find at Le Mans, Bourges, and in other French cathedrals.

St. Médard who lived, as the *Ingoldsby Legends* incorrectly inform us,

"In good King Dagobert's palmy days,
When saints were many,"

must be looked upon as the ecclesiastical founder of the place. He was born at Salency, a neighbouring village, of good parentage, his father being a Frank lord named Neidart, and his mother a Gallo-Roman lady named Protagie. He was elected Bishop of Vermand in 530; but that city having been destroyed in an invasion of the Huns, he transferred his seat in 531 to Noyon on account of the greater security afforded by its walls. Here he built within its castrum, on a site now occupied by the nave of the present cathedral, a basilica which he dedicated under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin; and here he died on Thursday, June 8, 545. He instituted the *Rosière de Salency* in memory of the place of his birth; and a large number of churches and chapels in France are dedicated to him, sometimes under the shortened name of St. Mard.

St. Eloy, Bishop of Noyon and founder of the abbey which later became identified with his name, was born in 588 at Chatelac, a village a few miles from Limoges, of a Gallo-Roman family, and seems early to have turned his attention to the goldsmith's art, and under the guidance of Abbon became proficient in the use of all metals; and he shared with our St. Dunstan the credit, which seems often to have fallen to the lot of a clever smith in the Middle Ages, of having had dealings with the Evil One. At Solignac, near Limoges, he established a convent for artistic monks, which became a school of ecclesiastical metal-work; and the fame of his productions early brought him royal patronage. One result of this was his removal from Limoges and his consecration, on Sunday, May 21, 640, to the See of Noyon, at the same time that his friend St. Ouen was consecrated Bishop of Rouen. Clothaire II., who held him in great esteem, employed him on many works of art; and

his son and successor, Dagobert, made him his master of the mint, and many of the coins of that King and of Clovis II. bear the name of Eligius on the reverse.

Although during the nineteen years of his episcopacy he, to a certain extent, continued his association with the goldsmith's art, he was soon engaged in building operations in his diocese. He found St. Médard's basilica already in a ruinous condition, and to a great extent he rebuilt it before his death; and he raised chapels or oratories throughout his enormous See, some of them as far north as Bruges, Aardenburg, and Dunkerque; but his great and principal work was the foundation of the abbey of which we have now to give an account. St. Eloy died on Sunday, December 1, 659, and was buried by Queen Barthilda, the widow of Clovis II., in a chapel behind the altar of his abbey church, in the presence of a crowd of monks and of the faithful, and of his friend St. Ouen. He did not, however, rest here for long, as, after his canonization, relics of him became in great repute, and portions of his body were distributed among many churches; and, as recently as July, 1896, a chasse containing some of his remains was carried in the procession of the Blessed Idesbaldus through the streets of Bruges.

The ground on the east side of Noyon was very marshy and intersected by a small stream which ran into the River Oise, and it was crossed by the main road, perhaps of Roman work, which led to Soissons. A little to the south of this road and just outside the town walls was a rising piece of ground, which could scarcely be called a hill, of a hard and drier character, and on this St. Eloy built the new church in which he was to be buried, and founded a small establishment of Benedictine Canons. In 860 the Norman pirates overran this portion of France, pillaged Noyon, and murdered St. Immon its Bishop, and devastated, if they did not destroy, the Abbey of St. Eloy. This seems to have been left in a more or less ruined condition until the commencement of the thirteenth century, when Abbot Raoul, inspired, no doubt, by the great works in progress at the cathedral, essayed to reconstruct it on a grand scale.

The foundations of the new church were laid in 1207, and the choir was completed in

1240, the Canons holding their first services in it on Saturday, September 8, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin in that year. The scale on which it was designed and in part erected was rather that of a cathedral than an abbey church, and it was compared for its loftiness and spaciousness, by those who had seen both, to the great choir of Beauvais, with which it was contemporary. Its dimensions were as follows: The total length over all was 417 feet, and the choir projected 117 feet beyond the transepts. The width across the choir chapels was 156 feet, and the two arms of the transepts with the crossing extended 228 feet; while the width across the choir of Beauvais is only 145 feet, and across the transepts 201 feet. The arrangement of the radiating chapels of the choir was alike in each church, there being seven in all, which were planned at St. Eloy with the Lady Chapel at the east end, and towards the north the chapels of SS. Sepulchre, Antoine, and Quentin, and towards the south those of SS. Anne, Peter, and Nicholas. The north transept appears to have been remarkable for a very fine rose window. On the south side of the church were placed the conventual buildings arranged round the cloisters, in the centre of which was a fountain. On the north side, abutting on the main road, but detached from the abbey, stood a small church, dedicated to St. Eloy, for the use of the parish, and served by Vicars appointed by the Canons. To complete the parallel to Beauvais, the nave of the church was never built; but between the north and south walls, which were raised as high as the springing of the groining, the space remained open and unroofed to the last. The west front and towers attached to it with the western portals were, however, carried up to some considerable height, as we find that, later on, guns were planted on the platform above them. The name of the architect of this great church is unknown, but tradition says he was the same as the one who designed Beauvais; and for long there was a tomb remaining in the choir, marked with architectural and mathematical instruments, which was commonly assigned to him. Such was the beautiful church, the destruction of which took place in the course of the religious wars of the sixteenth century in France.

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In 1591 Noyon was in the hands of the League; and when Henry IV. arrived before it on Saturday, July 24, of that year and demanded admission, the inhabitants wished to capitulate, but the captain commanding for the League in the neighbouring Castle of Pierrefonds threw in a small force by the connivance of the clergy, and gave the Duke of Mayenne time to send in other reinforcements. The abbey, standing on rising ground outside the city walls, possessed some defensive works which had been erected round it in 1481, and the defenders at once converted this into a fortress, with the result that the besiegers turned their guns upon it and began to batter the abbey walls. Apparently a breach was soon made, and the English contingent, which was serving on the side of the King, drove out the defenders, killing or capturing those who had taken refuge on the roof of the church, and set fire to the abbey buildings. In spite, however, of this success, the rumour of the approach of the Duke with a strong force compelled the King for a time to abandon the siege; but he soon returned, and, planting his cannon on the portal of the church front which commanded the east side of the city, soon compelled its surrender. Incensed with the behaviour of the Canons of St. Eloy in permitting their abbey to be used as a fortification, after sending eighteen of their number as prisoners into his camp, and driving out the remaining residents, he gave the convent and all its revenues to Antoine d'Estreés, the brother of the famous Gabrielle, and he ordered him to pull down all the buildings, and with the materials erect a fort on the same site. The Canons who survived appear to have retired to one of their houses within the city, and to have used henceforth the little parish church of St. Martin in which to celebrate their offices.

After a lapse of sixty years, when France had somewhat recovered from its internecine strife and the Catholic religion was once more firmly established, Louis XIII., on March 30, 1630, made an order that the Benedictines should re-enter into possession of the site of their ancient abbey; and he gave two-thirds of the materials of the fort which had been erected thereon towards the

2 P

rebuilding of their convent. Apparently the first buildings they put up were of a more or less temporary character, for in 1638, during the war with Spain, the townspeople, fearing lest the site should again be used for an attack on Noyon, arranged with the Canons slightly to vary the position of the church. It was not until 1649 that full possession was given to the clergy, and they proceeded in so leisurely a way to erect the buildings, that it was not until 1682 that the church was finally consecrated. It does not appear that the original Benedictines were the clergy to whom the site was given, but to a reformed branch of the Order, known as the Benedictines of St. Maur, instituted in 1621. The new convent is described as being imposing, the church rich and vast, the gardens spacious, the library choice, and the house one of the finest and most renowned of the reformed Benedictine Order in France. But it all went down in 1793 before the storm of the great Revolution, and on its site was again erected the citadel of Noyon.

One incident connected with the history of the earlier abbey is interesting. Abbot Claude de Hangest took under his protection a youth of the city named John Calvin, permitting him to study with his nephews, and he presented him with two chaplaincies for his support; and after his return from Paris in 1527, the Abbot appointed him, although he had never received the tonsure or become a priest, as curé of the neighbouring village of Marteville.



An Ancient Gate-Post.

BY A. NEWELL.

THE diligent and painstaking antiquary is frequently wont to heave a sigh at the paucity of surviving examples of objects which, once common, are now represented at most by few and imperfect specimens. He realizes that, in his attempts to understand and interpret past conditions of life, he has to struggle against a considerable handicap. In the case now before us we have an in-

stance in which perfect examples cannot be said to be at all deficient in numbers. Comparative abundance, however, does not appear to have helped an acquaintance with their special characteristics, nor an understanding of the uses to which they were originally applied. Nay, this fact has only served to make them commonplace and devoid of interest. In most hilly districts, and especially in the North of England, it is notorious that stone walls are an obtrusive feature of the landscape. In many localities, notably the seat of the early textile industry bordering the twin counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, the land was, and still is, much subdivided. Most of the families had their economic fabric resting upon a broader base than is generally the case to-day. Their living depended upon the tending of a tiny dairy farm, and following, at the most convenient times, some textile industry.

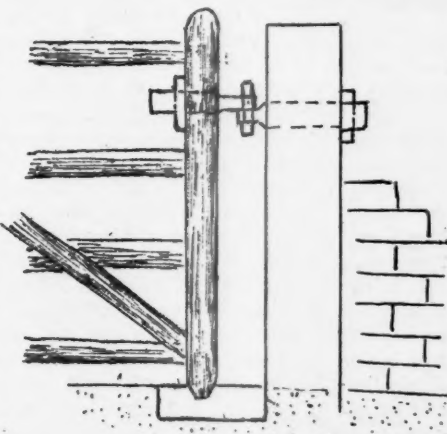
The necessarily small enclosures, whether field, fold, or yard, were divided off by a maze of fences made of the most handy material—the stone lying everywhere about. The entrances to, and means of passage between these enclosures, the “gaps,” are always bounded by massive, upright stone posts, locally called “stoops,” firmly fixed in the ground. When necessary to close the gaps, two or three stout wooden rails are placed across between the posts. A very simple device, consisting of recesses cut in each post, enables the “stangs” to be easily and firmly fixed in position, or removed, as occasion requires. This primitive arrangement is still very commonly in use. However, where the gateway has to be very frequently opened and closed—as, for instance, the yard gateway—this arrangement is rather cumbersome. Consequently a framed gate, a structure that can be easily swung in one piece, on a pivot which also fixed it in position, early recommended itself. Nowadays, a pair of strong iron hinges is invariably used for this latter purpose. But we have evidence—although nobody now living seems to have seen or heard of any other form—that the means now commonly used were not always available. There is a strong presumption that iron entered later, and its use spread more slowly, in these, what were until quite recent times, quite out-of-the-way

places, than in the southern, eastern, and more fortunate parts of the country. Up to the time of the Industrial Revolution very little iron was made here, and that probably of poor quality. Difficulties of carriage prevented the entrance of outside supplies. There is abundant other evidence that the district was, until late in the eighteenth century, a very isolated one. There is every reason to believe that the now common and useful metal would here, at least, be scarce and high in price. For many purposes for which it is now used other materials were made to serve.

Amongst the numerous stone "gap-stoops"—many of which have obviously been long in use, and frequently changed to fresh positions as occasion required—which are to be found about every hillside farm, there is a considerable proportion which have one well-marked feature which cannot be reconciled with any modern usage. Near the top is a square hole about 5 inches by 5 inches, which passes right through the stone. Very occasionally it may be seen taken advantage of to rest a "stang" end. But it could never have been made originally for that purpose, for at least three reasons: (a) The hole is so near the top that the rail placed at that height is no effective bar against cattle. Wherever this is made effective by placing a lower one also, the latter is always fixed by the simpler and more effective device already alluded to. (b) Passing right through the post, the rail is very liable to move endway, and so drop out of its shallow receptacle at the other end, much more so than when fixed between the solid posts, as above. When this happens, the weight and leverage of a rail three or four yards long stand a good chance of breaking off the top of the post. (c) The "stangs" being almost invariably round poles there is no need for a square hole, which is more difficult to make than a round one.

Diligent and extensive enquiries amongst natives for information as to what was the purpose for which the holes were originally made has only resulted in meeting one single person who could throw light upon the mystery. This old man had a faint recollection of having in his very early life

seen one gate which was hung somehow by means of a piece of wood fixed in, and projecting from, the hole in the top of the post. The bottom end of the gate's own upright timber rested in a hole in the ground in which it turned. Allusion has already been made to the scarcity and high price of iron. The material resources of the people were very limited. But plenty of good English oak grew close at hand. So that it would seem that the purpose of this hole in the post was to fix and hang the gate by a wooden arrangement, somewhat after the fashion shown roughly in the accompanying sketch. The square form of the hole was important, as that form would materially



help in firmly fixing the timber. If the round form were tried experience would soon prove that the timber would be very likely to turn in its place and work loose, a condition which would greatly interfere with the easy turning of the gate, and also threaten the safety of the hinge itself.

An interesting development of the same principle is worth mentioning in conclusion. Several fairly perfect examples of old parish pinfolds still exist—e.g., Midgley and Stansfield. In these places the hanging posts for the gates at the entrances are possessed of the same features, only here there is an additional hole about a foot from the ground. It would appear that the authorities in charge fully appreciated the importance of firm and

safe fixing for the gates, which object they strove to secure by an extra hinge, just as is now sometimes done in special cases.



A Famous Publication of the Strawberry Hill Press: * A Retrospective Review.

BY MICHAEL BARRINGTON.

DURING the remarkably fine and warm July of 1757, when the majority of English people—all unused to weather worthy of the name of summer—were losing their appetites and panting forth most piteous complaints of what they suffered from the "tropick" sultriness, our old acquaintance, Mr. Horace Walpole, was energetically employed at Strawberry Hill in superintending, with a pardonable complacency, the setting up of the "Officina Arbuteana," his private printing-press, the latest and most engrossing of his toys and treasures. So delightful was his new pursuit that he easily resisted the efforts of his friends to lure him away, and, writing to John Chute, he says, after describing the works that he was busied in preparing for the press: "Is it not the plainest thing in the world that I cannot go to you yet, but that you must come to me? I tell you no news, for I know none, think of none. Elzevir, Aldus, and Stephens are the freshest personages in my memory." And to George Montagu a few days later he writes exultantly, "Elzeverianum opens to-day; you shall taste its first fruits." His original idea had been to start with "an edition of Hentznerus," in Latin, with a translation by Bentley and "a little preface" of his own. This he had in readiness, but meeting in London the poet Gray, who was then taking his odes "The Progress of Poesy" and "The Bard" to Dodsley to be published, "the Elzevir Horace" (as Henry Seymour Conway afterwards dubbed him) insisted that the Strawberry Hill Press must

have the honour of producing them, and accordingly on August 4 he is writing to Sir Horace Mann, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Florence: "I send you two copies (one for Dr. Cocchi) of a very honourable opening of my press—two amazing odes of Mr. Gray; they are Greek, they are Pindaric, they are sublime! consequently I fear a little obscure!"

Hentzner, however, had not long to wait; a couple of months later there appeared 220 copies of the *Journey into England*, which is thus described by Walpole in his preface: "The original work, of which perhaps there are not above four or five copies in England, is an itinerary through Germany, England, France, and Italy, performed by Hentzner, a travelling tutor to a young German nobleman. . . . I flatter myself that a publication of the part relating to my own country might not be an unacceptable present to persons of curiosity;" and accordingly he dedicated it to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member.

From internal evidence, it appears that Hentzner and his party arrived in England in the summer of 1598; they landed at Rye, and gave their names to "the Notary of the place," saying they had come to see the country, whereupon they were "conducted to an inn," and "very well entertained; as one generally is in this country." They took post-horses for London, and rode through Flimwell and Tunbridge, remarking with astonishment the swiftness of their steeds. With London—"very large of itself," with "very extensive suburbs" and "a fort called the Tower"—they were duly impressed: "Its houses are elegantly built, its churches fine . . . and its riches and abundance surprising. The wealth of the world is wasted to it by the Thames," the banks of which are "everywhere beautified with fine country seats, woods, and farms; below is the royal palace of Greenwich; above, that of Richmond; and between both, on the West of London, rise the noble buildings of Westminster, most remarkable for the courts of justice, the Parliament, and St. Peter's Church, enriched with the royal tombs."

The travellers seem to have been frankly delighted with everything; even the noises made by the swans in the river were "vastly

* "A Journey into England. By Paul Hentzner, in the year MDXCVIII. Printed at Strawberry Hill, MDCLVII." (Pp. x, 133. Small 8vo.)

agreeable" to them. London Bridge, with its double row of houses and its gruesome decoration of thirty traitors' heads set up on spikes to warn the unruly; the hundred and twenty churches, all parochial; the six gates of the city; St. Paul's Cathedral, with its royal tombs and manifold historic memories; the "small town" of Westminster ("originally called Thorney from its thorn bushes"), all aroused the interest and admiration of Hentzner, and he carefully noted the inscriptions of the famous tombstones and monumental effigies in the Abbey.

The Parliament House, wainscotted with Irish wood ("said to have that occult quality that all poisonous animals are driven away by it"), the Royal Exchange, the Temple and the Inns of Court, the Tower Armoury, the Guildhall, and the Mint, were visited in turn; and after enumerating the points of interest connected with the Tower, our author adds: "N.B.—It is to be noted that when any of the nobility are sent hither on the charge of high crimes punishable with death, such as treason, etc., they seldom or never recover their liberty." After leaving the Tower, the travellers went into "a small house close by" where they were shown a lion of great size, "called Edward VI. from his having been born in that reign"; three lionesses, a lynx, a porcupine, an eagle, a "Tyger," and a wolf "excessively old," maintained at the Queen's expense.

Bear-baiting and the play are also among Hentzner's recreations, and he remarks on the "excessive applause" which greeted the "excellent music" and "variety of dances" which enlivened the tragedies and comedies he saw performed upon the stage. He on several occasions bears cordial witness to the skill of English musicians, and the organ at St. Paul's Cathedral "at evening prayer with the accompaniment of other instruments" was, he says, "delightful."

But there are "a certain sect" called Puritans who will have no organs in their places of worship, who reject all ceremonies, and "entirely abhor all difference in rank among churchmen." With these uncultured, unattractive people, deaf to the charms of music and blind to the warm brilliance of those pomps and vanities so dear to the Elizabethan taste, Hentzner has obviously

no sympathy, nor does he regard them as of much importance. It is not to be expected that he should have foreseen how in a time not far distant these same Puritans would rule all England; but from what he says one gathers he noticed that they were infecting Cambridge with their doctrines. To Cambridge he went, and also to Oxford, "that glorious seminary of learning and wisdom, whence religion, politeness and letters are abundantly dispersed into all parts of the Kingdom." He enjoyed himself exceedingly at Oxford, and writes enthusiastically of its delectable gardens, its rich endowments, and "copious Libraries," excelling "all the Academies of the Christian World." Its atmosphere of monastic peace, and the dignity and magnificence of its colleges, impressed him greatly, and here, too, he was entertained with "excellent music."

To Windsor, Eton, Hampton Court, and Nonsuch, the energetic German conducted his young charge; and he holds forth in fervent admiration of the parks full of deer, "groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure," and "delicious gardens," which (as Horace Walpole remarks) seem to have displayed in great splendour and completeness all the artificial beauties usually considered more characteristic of the seventeenth than the sixteenth century.

Hentzner's frank pleasure in beauty, whether of art or nature, is evident in almost every page he writes. The grace and dignity of those "very handsome" Maids of Honour who attended Queen Elizabeth, the charm of English rural landscape, the dazzle of jewels and the gleam of gold and silver broderies, the soft richness of the furs and velvets in which the various "great personages" clad themselves, the antique stateliness of statues in the royal collection, the twinkling of fountains in the sunshine, the banners of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, all delight his eye and stimulate his mind. Horace Walpole does him something less than justice when he attributes to him, without any extenuating characteristics, "that laborious and indiscriminate passion for *seeing* which is remarked in his countrymen," and accuses him of having been as much pleased with "the

doubtful head of a more doubtful saint in pickle, as any upon the shoulders of the best Grecian statue."

The leisurely discrimination of a connoisseur is not to be expected from the sturdy pedagogue; and not unnaturally dazzled by the magnificence of the Elizabethan Court, he chose rather to be candidly enthusiastic than to adopt the foolish *nil admirari* tone by which a certain type of ignoramus thinks to show superiority.

Hentzner, it must be admitted, gives a very pleasant picture of Elizabethan England, with its green meadows and deer-stocked parks, its rivers, woods, and cornlands, its fine old castles, and its well-built houses, with their leaded roofs and "elegant" glass windows.

The love of exercise for its own sake, the sporting proclivities of the gentry, and the way "Nature herself seems to have made their woods especially for hunting," the beauty of the ladies, the excellence of the oysters and the roasted meat, the whiteness of the sheep serenely grazing in the undulating pasture-lands, the large barns where the farmers stored their grain, the tapestry with which those same most prosperous farmers could afford to ornament their beds—Hentzner's comment on all these bring back to us a rural England remote and yet familiar. We no longer decorate the left arms of our servants with our badges embossed in silver; our country-folk at harvest-time no longer sing gay songs and carry in procession an image of Ceres crowned with summer's fairest flowers; our Sovereigns no longer dine in public for the admiring crowd to view them eating off golden plate to the accompaniment of "twelve trumpets and two kettledrums"; the much-praised temperate climate has become rudely boisterous and capricious, the "honest yokels" have degenerated, the village greens are rest of may-pole dancers. And yet in some remoter parts of Kent, or Gloucestershire, or Essex, one still sees places where the scythe of Time has been comparatively merciful—meadow-lands not greatly changed since Hentzner's day, woods in which he might have hunted, and stately manor-houses such as he admired.

With the vastness of London Hentzner is

no less impressed than with the beauties of the country, and he describes the sights of Whitehall, particularly its library, "well stored" with Latin, Greek, French, and Italian books, all sumptuously bound in velvet, with clasps of gold or silver, and some of the bindings, he observes, enriched with "pearls and precious stones." A volume in French "in the handwriting of the present reigning Queen," "two little silver cabinets of exquisite work," a chest ornamented all over with pearls, the casket for Her Majesty's bracelets, ear-rings, and other precious baubles; "Christ's Passion" painted upon glass; and "a piece of clock-work" in the form of "an Ethiop riding upon a rhinoceros, with four attendants, who all make their obeisance when it strikes the hour"—these and the pictures seem to have fascinated Hentzner; nor does he forget to mention divers musical instruments which greatly took his fancy; and he gazed in awe upon the royal bed, "ingeniously composed of woods of different colours, with quilts of silk, velvet, gold, silver, and embroidery."

He was so fortunate as to see the mighty potentate, Elizabeth by the grace of God, one day at Greenwich (whither he went by water, observing at anchor in the Thames the ship in which "that noble pirate," Francis Drake, was said to have circumnavigated the entire globe). On arriving at the palace, Hentzner and his party were admitted to the presence chamber by an order from the Chamberlain. There they found assembled the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and "a great number of Counsellors of State, Officers of the Crown, and others, all awaiting the Queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment when it was time to go to Prayers." She came forth in pomp, attended by a galaxy of "Gentlemen, Barons, Earls," and Knights of the Garter, all bare-headed and magnificently garmented. The most gorgeous was the Chancellor, who carried the seals in a red silk purse, and walked between two satellites, one bearing the royal sceptre, and the other displaying the impressive Sword of State "in a red scabbard with gold fleurs-de-lis." "Next came the Queen, in the sixty-fifth Year of her age as we were told; very majestic; her Face oblong,

fair, but wrinkled; her Eyes small, yet black and pleasant; her Nose a little hooked; her Lips narrow, and her Teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugars)." Her costume was of white silk, bordered with pearls "the size of beans"; pearls were in her ears, her collar was of gold and gems; "she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head she had a small crown . . . her Bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry, and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her Hands were small, her Fingers long, and her Stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging," and as she passed—trailing her gorgeous mantle of black silk, "shot with silver threads"—she "spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another . . . in English, French and Italian. . . . A Bohemian Baron had letters to present to her; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right Hand to Kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face as she was going along, everybody fell down on their knees."

The excess of homage paid to Her Majesty's elderly person verges, as Horace Walpole says, on Oriental adoration of the deity: "When we observe such worship offered to an old woman, with bare neck, black teeth, and false red hair," continues the spritely Horace, "it makes one smile"; and yet he sees "what masculine good sense" and strength she must have possessed to enable her to rule so turbulent a kingdom.

As to the English, Hentzner is not prepared to extend to their persons quite the same unqualified admiration as he accords to their country. His praise is spiced with criticism in a manner shrewd enough to give a fair idea of his intelligence. Englishmen, he says, "are serious like the Germans, lovers of show; liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of servants. . . . They excel in dancing and music, for they are active and lively, though of a thicker make than the French. . . . They are good sailors, and better pirates, cunning, treacherous, and thievish; above 300 are said to be hanged annually at

London. . . . They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies; impatient of anything like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells." Then follows an inimitable touch: "If they see a foreigner very well made or particularly handsome, they will say, *It is a pity he is not an Englishman.*" With this parting shaft Hentzner may take his leave of us; nor is he the only German who has combined an admiration for our country with an unfavourable notion of our character. Whether the German of the future will describe us to be powerful in the field and successful against our enemies, time alone can show.



The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 181.)



the *Blue Boar* was not the only badge appertaining to the great family of the De Veres* which we find employed as an inn sign, so the Blue Boar did not appertain exclusively to that ancient peerage. It was also a badge of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, before he was King, and derived from his father Richard, Duke of York. On his succession to the throne, however, it was introduced as a supporter to the royal shield, with the difference that it then became white, or argent. The *White Boar*, however, did not last long, for after Richard's defeat at Bosworth Field—a defeat to which the Earl of Oxford had largely contributed—that nobleman's badge would appear to have obtained a new lease of popularity. At all events, the White Boar as a sign is subsequently very rarely met with. Bagford, however, cites one instance of the sign which must have survived Richard's downfall. This occurs on the title-page of a very scarce book entitled

* See also a list of signs originating from badges in Bagford's *Collectanea de Arte Typographia* (Harleian MSS., No. 5,910, part ii.).

"David's Harp full of most delectable harmony newly strung and set in Tune by Thos. Basille ye Lord Cobham, Imprinted at London in Buttolp (Botolph) Lane at ye sign of ye *White Boar*, by John Mayler for John Gough, 1542."*

Probably in the visits to London of the Earls of Oxford can be traced other instances of this historic sign :

"To be SOLD,

THREE Horses and two Coaches, at the *Blue Boar* at Stratford in Essex. Enquire of John Fleming there."†

E. C. circulated a token from the "Blew Boore" (with collar and chain) "without Bishopsgate." In the field of this token was a Maltese cross.‡

Mr. Burn, in his notes on the Beaufoy Tokens, is not quite successful in his endeavours to show that, because the "Blew Boar" was, in one single instance, the sign of an apothecary, it was necessarily therefore from the Apothecaries' Arms. The truth is that the Apothecaries' Arms are represented on the *reverse*, not the *obverse*, of a token (No. 293) in the Beaufoy Collection. The *obverse* side of the token with the "Blew Boar" shows the actual sign of the apothecary, while the "Bel and Dragon," the general symbol of the healing art, is on the *reverse*. So that the notion that the "Blue Boar" was ever peculiarly an apothecary's sign is evidently founded by Mr. Burn upon the circumstance of this particular "Blue Boar" token having borne the inscription that follows: ABRA : HUDSON . APOTHECARY AT . THE BLEW BOAR . IN CHANCERY LANE, on the *reverse* of which will be found the Bel and Dragon (*i.e.*, Apollo slaying the dragon of disease), the real Apothecaries' Arms. Then by the time he comes to annotate token No. 316 in the Collection, which bears a Blew Boar, but no Apothecaries' Arms, Mr. Burn makes the ungrounded statement that "Apothecaries adopted the sign of the Blue Boar." But there is nothing to show that the owner of this sign of the Blue Boar, one Ezekiel Wallis, in Cheapside, was a chemist

or apothecary at all,* although it is quite possible for one of this calling to have taken over premises which had previously been distinguished by such a sign.

It might be argued that the rhinoceros, the crest of the Apothecaries' Company, became in popular parlance, through defects in signboard art, the "Blue Boar" or "Hog in Armour." But one does not meet with the rhinoceros, or even the unicorn represented by a rhinoceros, on either the token or the signboard, and there are, of course, many reasons for which the apothecary may have hung out the Blue Boar sign apart from its connection with his own particular calling, and from the reason already given.

Preserved in the Museum at Chelmsford is a wooden boss on which is carved a boar, surrounded by a circular ribbon charged with seven mullets.† This was originally in the ceiling of a room of the *Black Boy Inn*, which is thought to have been a resting-place of the De Vere family in their journeys from Hedingham, Earls Colne, or Great Bentley to London. Certain it is that up to the time of the introduction of the steam-engine and of the use of the railroad, Chelmsford's prosperity depended chiefly on the multitude of carriers and passengers that took this road to the Metropolis. And it is very probable that the *Blue Boar Inn* in Aldgate was either a sign originally set up by some former retainer of the Earls of Oxford, or directly appertained to the De Vere family itself. "The Waggon from Chelmsford, in Essex," says Taylor the Water-poet, "come on Wednesdaies to the Syne of the *Blew Boare* without Algate,"‡ and by the aid of Stow we can see again, in our mind's eye, the splendid cavalcade of John De Vere, the sixteenth earl, entering London from Essex by the Whitechapel Road. "The late Earl of Oxford, father to him that now (1598) liveth," says the venerable historian of London, "hath been noted within these forty

* In the Banks Collection (1), in the British Museum Print Department, a card relates to the Blue Boar, sign of silk-thrower and silkmán in Cheapside, near St. Paul's, in 1765.

† The arms of the present Irish De Veres, of the Irish baronetcy, are: Quarterly *gules* and *or*, in the dexter chief quarter a mullet argent; whilst the Blue Boar survives in their crest.

‡ *The Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637.

* Harleian MSS., No. 5,910, quoted in the *History of Signboards*, 8vo., p. 117.

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 3, 1742.

‡ *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 182.

years to have ridden into this city, and so to his house by London stone, with eighty gentlemen, in a livery of Reading tawney, and chains of gold about their necks, before him; and one hundred tall yeomen, in the like livery, to follow him, without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue boar embroidered on their left shoulder."

The *Blue Boar Inn* alluded to has its site distinguished, to the present day, by a carved stone sign of a boar painted blue, outside No. 31, Aldgate High Street, where now the immense business of Messrs. Adkin, tobacco manufacturers, formerly of Ratcliff Highway, is carried on. This *Blue Boar* was computed to be the oldest inn in London. About forty years ago Messrs. Adkin rebuilt the premises, adapting them to their commercial requirements, when they removed from Ratcliff Highway, where the firm was founded in 1795 by John Whiteley, an ancestor of the Adkin family, into whose hands it passed in 1828. One of the last landlords of the *Blue Boar*, Aldgate, was a Mr. Bellingham. "The tavern and coffee-room department are in front. The larder, and the cheerful apartments, and the good accommodations thereof, are always at the guests' command, and they are well worth commanding."*

There is a drawing of the old *Blue Boar*, Aldgate, in the Crace Collection.†

The "Blewe Boar" was the sign in 1591 of George Smith, at St. Michael's, Cornhill. The sign is mentioned again in 1666. In 1730-1744 it appertained to John Hooper, cabinet-maker.

Blue Boar in Ludgate Street.—*Vide London Gazette*, May 9 to 12, 1687.

The *Blue Boar* in Fleet Street was the sign of Thomas Rogers, upholsterer, in 1675. From 1691-1696 Farmers was the name.‡

"A Very convenient House, situate in

* *The Epicure's Almanack*, 1815. Another landlord, in 1742, was a Mr. Barber, who announces the sale, within two miles of Chelmsford, of "A Handsome Gentleman's Seat—3 Stories high, four Rooms on a Floor, wainscotted through, with a good Flower Garden and Kitchen-Garden, a fine Fishpond, a good Brewhouse, Coalhouse, Dovehouse, Stables and Coach-Houses, all in good Repair; with two Acres . . ." (*Daily Advertiser*, May 25, 1742).

† British Museum Print Department, xxiii. 95.

‡ *Signs of Old Fleet Street*.

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Blue Boar Court in Friday Street, with good Cellars, Warehouse, and Compting-House. Enquire at Mr. Goddard's, in the said Court."*

The *Blue Boar's Head* was the sign of a "Distiller behind ye Compter, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark."†

The *Blue Boar and Crown*, at the corner of Carter Lane (? Gutter Lane), Cheapside, was the sign, in 1726, of William Hay, silkman, removed from the *Blue Boar* by the Conduit (in Chepe).‡

The *Blue Boar and Horseshoe* was the sign of Robert Baynes in Thames Street, 1668.

The *Blue Boar*, Holborn. *Vide the George and Blue Boar*.

In 1721 there was a *Blue Boar Court* in White Street, Southwark; a *Blue Boar Court* in Field Lane; and a *Blue Boarhead Yard* in King Street, Westminster,§ which exists to this day.

At the *Blue Bull* in Great Wild Street, near Drury Lane, Pope's correspondent, Henry Cromwell, was living July 17, 1709 (Elwin's *Pope*, vol. vi., p. 80).

It is not easy to divine how the association was first suggested of the sign of the *Blue-coat Boy* with the toyshop. Perhaps it was accidental, if it is indeed the case, as we are told in the *History of Signboards*, that it was a sign "usually chosen by toyshops, printsellers, and colourmen."¶ Larwood and Hotten, however, only produce one instance of the *Blue-coat Boy* toyshop, and while the writer has notes of eleven instances of newspaper advertisements relating to the *Blue Coat Boy* by the Royal Exchange, they all apparently allude to the same sign, or, at all events, to only two distinct ones. In 1709 is advertised the "Chrystal Cosmetick approved of by the worthy Dr. Paul Chamberline. . . . To be sold at Mr. Allcroft's at the Blew-Coat Boy, a Toyshop, against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill."|| "Lost (believ'd to be stole) a Victualling Warrant made out to

* *Daily Advertiser*, March 25, 1742. *Blue Boar Court* still exists in Friday Street.

† Banks *Collection of Bookplates*. The Southwark Compter was a prison for debtors, etc.

‡ *Topographical Record*, vol. v., p. 33.

§ *The Stranger's Guide, or Traveller's Directory*, by W. Stow, 1721.

|| *Tatler*, December 20, 1709.

Sam. Ronet for 291*l.* 14*s.* if offered to be sold or pawned, its desired to be stopt, and such Person as discovers the same to J. Dennis at the Blewcoat Coffee House, near the Royal Exchange . . . shall receive a Guinea Reward, etc."*

"The only True and Original Royal Chymical Washballs, for the Hands and Face, are removed from Mr. Lambert's, the Glover's, to prevent the publick's being imposed on by Counterfeits; and are now sold only at Mr. Allcroft's Toy-Shop at the Bluecoat Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill."† Two years later Mr. Allcroft describes himself as being at the Blue Coat Boy under Bridge's Coffee-house against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.‡ In 1728, "The Admirable DROPS for Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, and Hysterick Affections in Women," were sold "at Mr. Allen's Toyshop, at the Bluecoat Boy and Globe, under Bridge's Coffee-house at the corner of Pope's-head Alley, against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill."§ In 1732, "The Incomparable POWDER For cleaning the TEETH . . . which has given so great Satisfaction to most of the Nobility and Gentry in England, for above these Thirty Years . . . is Sold only at Mr. Allcroft's . . . the Bluecoat Boy, the second house above Exchange Alley, etc."|| In 1741 the same powder was "sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop the Bluecoat Boy against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill, etc."¶

"To be LETT,

In St. Christopher's Church Yard, near the Royal Exchange,

A GOOD House, very well fitted up. Enquire of Mr. Wharton, at the Bluecoat Boy in Cornhill."**

We might naturally expect to meet with the sign in Newgate Street, as follows:

* *Postman*, November 24-27, 1711; see also *Topographical Record*, vol. v., 1908, p. 150.

† *London Journal*, June 24, 1721.

‡ *Weekly Journal*, December 7, 1723.

§ *Craftsman*, August 24, 1723.

|| *Ibid.*, April 29, 1732.

¶ *Daily Advertiser*, November 26, 1741, and July 22, 1742.

** *Ibid.*, May 28, 1742.

"To the Antient and Honourable Society of
FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

Brother Richard Giles, late of the Bluecoat Boy in Newgate Street, in his Life-time desir'd to be buried as a Mason; therefore those Brethren that are pleas'd to attend his Funeral, are desir'd to meet at his Dwelling-House as above, Tomorrow, by Two o'clock in the Afternoon, in their proper Cloathing."*

The *Blue Coat Boy and Fan*, near Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill.—Mrs. Atkinson, milliner, in 1767 sold "the Royal Chemical Wash Ball for beautifying the face, neck, and arms at 1*s.* each Ball."

The *Blue Coat Boy and Quadrant* was the sign of a mathematical instrument maker in the "Great Minories" in 1799,† which might well have dated from the foundation of the Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital, by Charles II., in 1672. The sign of the Blue Coat Boy alone also distinguished the house of a printer in 1782, at 16, Cumberland Street, near the Middlesex Hospital, and of a colourman's shop in Frith Street, Soho.‡

There was a Blue Coat Coffee-house in St. Swithin's Alley,§ which was probably identical with that to which a foregoing advertisement in the *Postman* of 1711 relates.

Messrs. Larwood and Hotten point out that the sign is known generally in the provinces as the Blue Boy. Four tavern-signs survive in London of the "Blue Coat Boy," at No. 5, Norton Folgate; 12, Lant Street, Borough; 415, City Road; and 32, Dorset Street, Spitalfields.

The *Blue Eyed Maid* is the sign of a tavern, No. 173, Borough High Street. There was a Blue Maid Alley on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, near the Marshalsea, in 1721.||

The *Blue Flower Pot* has no connection, probably, in its origin, with the vase of lilies, emblem of the Blessed Virgin, and the device in the arms of New Inn; but was merely used as a house-distinction from the ordinary

* *Daily Advertiser*, January 23, 1742.

† Banks Collection of Shop-Bills, 4.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ See Bagford, Harleian Collection 5,996, No. 150.

|| W. Stow's *Stranger's Guide*, 1721.

flower-pot used to display flowers, as the custom is to-day. At the Blue Flower Pot in Broad Street, Golden Square, are advertised by a relation of the celebrated French surgeon, Augustine Belloste :

"BELLOSTE'S PILLS.

UNIVERSALLY approved of as the finest Purifier of the Blood, and a never-failing Remedy for all Scorbutick, Scorpalus (*sic*) and Rheumatic Disorders; also a certain Relief in the Gout, and many other Diseases incident to Human Nature, as may be seen more at large in Mr. Belloste's Hospital Surgeon. Price 20s. the whole Box, 10s. the Half.

"They are sold by a Relation of Dr. Belloste, and by his particular Appointment, at the Blue Flower Pot in Broad Street near Golden Square; at Mrs. Stephens's a Milliner, at the Blue Ball between the Temple Gates in Fleet Street; and at the Blue Flower Pot in Little Bell Alley in Coleman Street.

"* "At the above Places all Persons may, by seeing the Correspondence with Dr. Belloste, be satisfied that their Pills are genuine, and prepared by him, and that all sold elsewhere under the Name of Belloste, in Great Britain, or Ireland, are Counterfeits."*

This remedy is said to have been an empirical medicine which passed under Belloste's name, but of which he was not the inventor; it has, however, been current in the formularies, and has been described in the Pharmacopœia of Renaudot. The "Hospital Surgeon" alluded to in the above advertisement was Belloste's famous *Chirurgien de l'Hôpital*, Paris, 1696, 1698, 1705, 1708, 1716, 8vo.; Amsterdam, 1707, 8vo. It was translated into English, London, 1732, 12mo.; into German by Martin Schurig, Dresden, 1705, 1710, 1724, 8vo.; into Italian, Venezia, 1710, 1729, 8vo.; into Dutch, La Hage, 1701, 8vo.; Haarlem, 1725, 1729, 8vo.

Blew Gate in Warwick Street, near the Round House at Charing Cross (advertisement concerning a dog).†

The *Blue Gate* was the sign of a cutter in

* *Whitehall Evening Post*, November 27, 1756.

† *London Gazette*, January 10-13, 1686.

Cannon Street, "over against Clement's Lane, near Miles Crooked Lane."* There was a *Blue Gate* Street in Ratcliff Highway in 1721.† Elmes records a *Blue-Gate* Court in the Radcliffe Highway, at the north end of *Blue Gate* Fields, which, however, do not now occur in the London Directory; but they are described by Elmes as being "the first turning on the left end of St. George's Church, and leads into Backlane." There were also a *Blue Gate* Alley in Whitecross Street, Southwark, a *Blue Gate* Field in Upper Shadwell, a *Blue Gate* Street in Dirty Lane, Blackman Street, behind the Mint in Southwark; in Carter's Rents, wherever they may have been, was a *Blue Gate* Yard, and two other *Blue Gate* Yards, one each in East Smithfield and Harrow Yard, Whitechapel. All these probably derived their distinction from the sign of the *Blue Gate*.‡

Signs of the *Gate*, the *Bull and Gate*, the *Golden Field Gate*, would seem to have had their origin in an adaptation to ordinary agricultural purposes, and domestic architecture, of the principle of the gateways and gate-houses of the Middle Ages, such as those erected over the principal entrances of the precincts of religious establishments, colleges, etc., and those at the entrances to the City of London, like Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, Newgate, etc. The partition of fields by means of fence and hedgerow in the sixteenth century would also seem to have necessitated their use, and hence perhaps the sign of the *Gate* as a remarkable innovation.

The *Blue Goat*.—Not being versed in natural history, one cannot undertake to account for the breed, but such a signboard animal, according to the *Topographical Record*, existed in Cheapside in 1660.

The very heraldic-looking sign of the *Blue Hart* appears to have given its name to *Blue Hart* Court, Great Bell Alley, in Coleman Street, City; but who can say, at this time of day, to what worthy mediæval escutcheon the device of the *Blue Hart* appertained? In *Blue Hart* Court Robert Bloomfield the poet lodged when he removed from No. 7, Pitcher's Court, in the same alley, where he

* Bagford, Harleian Collection 5,996, No. 135; also in Dodsley's *Environs of London*, 1761.

† W. Stow's *Stranger's Guide*, 1721.

‡ Dodsley's *Environs*, 1761.

had dwelt in a humble way. Pitcher's Court was a continuation of White's Alley, and led into Little Bell Alley. In the *Environs of London*, 1761, we are told that Blue Hart Court was named after a sign. After his marriage in 1790, and while working at his cobbler's bench in Great Bell Yard, Bloomfield wrote his *Farmer's Boy*. Here, at No. 14, he followed his original calling of a shoemaker. Peter Cunningham saw the poet's shop-card neatly inscribed and engraved: "Bloomfield, Ladies' Shoemaker, No. 14, Great Bell Yard, Coleman-street. The best real Spanish leather at reasonable prices." But no traces of Bloomfield's homes in this quarter remain. Great Bell Yard is now Telegraph Street.

Possibly Bloomfield, as a disciple of St. Crispin, could have told us why the shoemaker's last should be painted blue. The *Blue Last* is, however, remarkably in evidence as a tavern sign, the azure being perhaps accounted for merely, as in heraldry, by way of "difference." Although the Cordwainers' Arms have nothing in the way of a "last" blazoned thereon, it is worthy of note that a few doors from their Hall in Cannon Street there is a tavern with the sign, in another "difference," of the *Golden Last*—No. 11. The existence of the sign of the "Last" is readily accounted for, since, whatever they are now, in the old days cobblers and tinkers were the best ale-drinkers. They would therefore be some of Boniface's most satisfactory customers.

A *Blue Last* tavern with a little history is that at No. 1, Broadway, Ludgate Hill. It was formerly described as being opposite Old Bailey in Cock Court, leading from Ludgate Street into Broadway, Blackfriars; but the London Directory no longer boasts a Cock Court. "A few years ago," says the genial author of the *Epicure's Almanack*, this *Blue Last* "supplied the famous Boiled Beef Shop in the Old Bailey with porter. Some misunderstanding arose between the landlord and mine host of the *Blue Last*, probably because the latter violated the adage *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. Host commenced to cook in opposition to the boiler of beef, and being determined to keep him in hot water, converted his own upper rooms into a dining-saloon, succeeding soon in acquiring a con-

siderable run of business, notwithstanding the start which the other had got."

This tavern and eating-house was, about the year 1890, in the possession of Charles Stone, son of the late William Stone, of Panton Street, favourably mentioned in Dickens's *Dictionary of London*. "The West-End chop or steak, it is true, was for a long time difficult to come at, and, as a rule, exceedingly bad when you got it, although the grill-loving Londoner was even then able to go to STONE'S in Panton Street, with a tolerable certainty of finding what he wanted."

There are two other *Blue Last* taverns in London, one at 47, Compton Street, Clerkenwell, and the other at 55, Dorset Street, Fleet Street.

Of the latter, James L. Whitaker had, at the time of his death, held a continuous licence for forty-five years, and in March, 1905, Mr. Frank Whitaker, his son, succeeded in reaching the half-century. The house is said to be over 100 years old, and was frequented by Charles Dickens.

At the *Blue Last* in Distaff Lane the Loyal True Blues Friendly Society used to meet, where "the Bald (?) Hart" will be on the table.*

The *Blue Last*, now the "Marlborough Head and Whittington," is worthy of note, because the pavement surrounding the traditional Whittington stone at Holloway was used to pave the yard of the *Blue Last*. A stone at the foot of Highgate Hill was supposed to have been placed there by Whittington, on the spot where he heard Bow Bells. This stone is stated to have remained till 1795, when one S—, a parish officer of Islington, had it removed, sawn in two, and one half placed on each side of Queen's Head Lane, in Lower Street, Islington. The pavement he converted to his own use, and with it paved the yard of the *Blue Last*, afterwards the *Marlborough Head*.†

"**L**OST on Sunday the 18th instant, at the *Blue Last* in Tyburn Road, a small Silver Watch, the Maker's Name Daweson, No. 127. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Poole's shoemaker, at the *Blue*

* Creed, *Collection of Tavern Signs*, British Museum Library, vol. x.

† See further, *ibid.*, vol. x

Last as above, . . . shall have a Guinea Reward, and no Questions ask'd; if pawn'd or sold, your Money again with Thanks."*

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



SIR E. MAUNDE THOMPSON'S report on the various departments of the British Museum was issued on July 10, as part of the annual Blue book. In the Department of Printed Books eighty English books printed before the year 1640 have been added to the library.

These include works from the presses of Julian Notary, Richard Pynson, Wynkyn de Worde, and Thomas Berthelet. The *Pars Hiemalis* of the York Breviary, printed by F. Regnault, of Paris, in 1533, and two copies of the *Salisbury Primer*—the one printed by T. Kerver, of Paris, in 1510, and the other by N. le Roux, of Rouen, in 1537—are among the most important of these books. Sixty-four incunabula have been acquired, including the *Pars Aestivalis* of the Strassburg Breviary, printed on vellum, in 1478.

In the Department of Manuscripts have been received, under the will of the late Miss Harriet C. Plowden, the original autographs of a sonata by Beethoven, and of nine quartets by Mozart. The late Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart., of Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield, has bequeathed a Latin psalter, written in gold, with a portrait of the Emperor Lothaire (A.D. 840-855), and three chartularies of Cockersand Abbey, Lancashire (1268), and of Selby Abbey and Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Valuable manuscripts have been acquired from the collection of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, and include Royal wardrobe account books of the reign of Edward I., legal Year-books from Edward I. to Henry V., and some interesting Jacobite letter-books.

* Daily Advertiser, April 26, 1742.

The Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts has added to its valuable Arabic collection some further manuscripts of the fourteenth and later centuries, and to its Chinese collection some rare printed works.

A brief study in the medicine of history is announced by the Oxford University Press. It is entitled *The Last Days of Charles II.*, and the primary object of the author, Dr. Raymond Crawford, has been to establish the true cause of the monarch's death, which other historians have stated to be apoplexy.

In connection with the celebration this year of the fourth centenary of St. Paul's School, Messrs. Chapman and Hall are publishing a history of the school by Mr. Michael F. J. McDonnell. No history of St. Paul's—which, after Winchester and Eton, is the oldest public school in England—has ever before been written. Mr. McDonnell has had access to various manuscript collections, which throw an interesting light on the story of Dean Colet's famous foundation.

The fourth volume of Dr. Copinger's *History of the Manors of Suffolk* was issued to subscribers in July. It treats of the manors in the Hundreds of Hoxne, Lackford, and Loes, and also of Ipswich. Of these Hundreds no history has yet been printed, except the short compilation of Page, founded on Kirby. A considerable portion of the fifth volume, dealing with the manors in the Hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, Plomesgate and Risbridge, is already in type.

A gap in the archaeological library seems likely to be filled by a work which the Oxford University Press is about to publish. This is *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, by Mr. T. E. Peet. The author describes Italy's earliest civilization, and endeavours to determine its relationship to the civilizations which flourished contemporaneously in the Aegean, the Mediterranean, and in Central Europe. Mr. Peet's work contains plates, maps, and some 275 illustrations.

A forthcoming book of more domestic interest is *Episodes in the History of Bath*, by

the indefatigable Mr. J. F. Meehan, which his firm at 32, Gay Street, Bath, announce. It will be illustrated from rare prints, and from medallions in the possession of Queen Alexandra.

Another well-known Bath bookseller, Mr. George Gregory, has issued as a sixpenny pamphlet, in connection with the recent Wells and Glastonbury millenary, an illustrated description of a *Collection of Documents*, comprising wills, chantry bequests, etc., relating to Wells and the district, dating from 1266 to 1664, with a few Exeter wills from 1260 to 1450. Many of these documents have the original seals attached. The whole collection was lent for exhibition at Glastonbury by Mr. Gregory in June last. The illustrated description now before me contains translations of the more interesting documents by the Rev. C. W. Shickle, F.S.A., and is an excellent sixpennyworth. The illustrations are mostly of seals.

The Council of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society propose to erect a memorial to John James Park, the historian of Hampstead, and to associate with it the memory of Thomas Park, F.S.A., the historian's father, known as "The poetical antiquary." They propose to place a plaque on No. 18, Church Row, Hampstead—the sometime residence of the two Parks—and for this purpose are inviting subscriptions.

The great collection of drawings and documents relating to the history and antiquities of London made by the late Mr. J. E. Gardner is about to be sold. Mr. Gardner began collecting when treasures of the kind he valued were much more easily acquired than they are to-day. "As his collection grew," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "and became more widely known, dealers were ever ready to inform him of their purchases or of the existence of unexpected stores of prints and of drawings. One of his great 'hauls' was the (nearly complete) set of drawings made for Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, 1808 to 1825, published in 36 parts, large quarto, with over 200 fine plates, done at a time when the metropolis was pretty much the same as it had been in the

times of the Stuart and early Hanoverian dynasties—a London of narrow streets and picturesque if exceedingly dirty corners. Another great acquisition was made when Mr. Gardner secured nearly the whole of the collection of original sketches made by John Carter, a well-known artist and member of the Society of Antiquaries, whose effects were sold at Sotheby's in 1818, and these sketches were contained in twenty-eight folio volumes."

The hope has been very widely expressed that the collection, which numbers several thousand pieces, may not be dispersed, but that some London company or library or corporate body, or even some individual, may purchase the collections as a whole, and so secure what, if once dispersed, can never be got together again.

The new part, July, of the *International Journal of Apocrypha* (London, 15 Paternoster Row; Price 6d.) contains much interesting matter. Among the contents I notice the third part of Sir Henry Howorth's "The Bible Canon of the Reformation"; "St. Paul and the Book of Wisdom," by the Rev. R. Roberts; "Ecclesiasticus and Proverbs," by Principal Clemens; and "An Apocryphal Story of St. Peter," versified from the Irish, by Dr. Douglas Hyde.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire issue punctually the new volume (xii.) of their *Transactions*. It opens with accounts of the summer excursion in the Oxtun district, and the autumn outing to the villages of Car-Colston and Screveton, in which brief descriptions are given of the various churches and other buildings and sites visited, illustrated by a large number of excellent photographic plates. The second half of the volume contains, besides the report and usual business details, three papers. Of these, the most important is that on "Beauvale Charterhouse," by the Rev. A. du Boulay Hill and

Mr. Harry Gill, which gives a well and liberally illustrated account of the ruins of the monastery, and of the excavatory work undertaken last year, which in the main accomplished the object aimed at—viz., the ascertaining of the plan of the monastic buildings. A large folding plan accompanies the description. The other papers are a third instalment of Mr. James Granger's historical and descriptive account of "The Old Streets of Nottingham," freely illustrated, and notes by Mr. William Stevenson on "The Descendants of Dr. Robert Thoroton," the historian of Nottinghamshire, whose memory the name of the Society keeps green. The liberality with which this volume is illustrated is much to be commended. The frontispiece gives beautiful coloured reproductions of the Monastery Seal and Prior Wartyr's Seal, Beauvale Charterhouse.

The new issue of the *Proceedings and Communications* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. lii (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.; price 7s. 6d. net), is a substantial part of 141 pages. There are two outstanding papers; one is Sir Herbert Fordham's learned study of "The Cartography of the Provinces of France, 1570-1757," treated especially with reference to its artistic and bibliographical features, which is illustrated by five good plates of facsimiles of maps and title-pages. The other is "On the Screens of Cambridgeshire," by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, which is supplementary to his former paper on the same subject in a previous issue of the *Proceedings*. This valuable contribution to East Anglian ecclesiology contains a detailed study of surviving examples, "with an annotated list of the screens still surviving, and those which are recorded as standing in the last century." There are, it appears, about sixty examples of screenwork still preserved in the county, but most of these are more or less fragmentary. The second half of the nineteenth century saw much destruction wrought. Among the other contents of the part are a paper by Professor Skeat on "The Corrupt Spelling of Old English Names," and nine excellent plates, with brief descriptive letterpress, of "Old Houses in Cambridge."

The editor of vol. xv. of the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society apologizes for the smallness of the volume, which we regret to note is due to lack of funds, but really the apology is hardly needed. Dr. Cox's paper, which fills more than half the book, on "A Poll-tax Roll of the West Riding, with Some Account of the Peasant Revolt of 1381," in which he prints the Roll (of 1378-79), with an informing introduction, gives the volume distinction. Dr. Cox's notes on the origin of the revolt of 1381, for which the signal was given by John Ball, priest and "Christian Socialist" of half a millennium before that label was invented, and on the names and occupations disclosed in the Roll, are particularly interesting. Among the occupations "panezarman," "blaister," and "blakster" (the last two being female occupations), have puzzled him. Can "blakster" mean "bleacher"? "Bleak" is a northern form of "bleach"; and "blake" was an old synonym of "bleak," with the meaning of pale or wan (see the

Oxford Dictionary, s.v. "Blake"). The volume also contains the first part of a paper by Colonel Saltmarsh on "Some Howdenshire Villages," which contains much genealogical as well as manorial lore; while the Rev. A. N. Cooper tells the story, with several illustrations, of "How Rowley in Yorkshire lost its Population in the Seventeenth Century, and how Rowley in Massachusetts was founded." Mr. T. Sheppard usefully adds "Local Archaeological Notes," illustrated by some good plates of local finds.

The Chester Archaeological Society have issued, as a slim part I of vol. xvi. of their *Journal*, a valuable paper by Professor Robert Newstead—"On a Recently Discovered Section of the Roman Wall at Chester." This extensive and perfect section was hit upon and laid bare in the course of work undertaken by the National Telephone Company. The Chester Society was on the alert; and the company generously altered their plans, at considerable expense, so as to preserve the greater portion of the wall. Professor Newstead gives a very clear account of what was discovered, and the paper is illustrated by eleven good plates. The last of these shows a fine specimen of a Palaeolithic worked flake, which was found on August 11, 1908, in the course of the excavations. It was embedded in building material, and not *in situ*. Consequently, as Mr. Reginald A. Smith, in a letter, points out, "Unless it is altogether exceptional, and found in the area not generally regarded as habitable during the Palaeolithic period (roughly, north of a line from the Severn to the Wash), it must have been brought into Chester from some river-gravel south of that line."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE members of the DARLINGTON FIELD CLUB visited Stanwick on June 26, to inspect the ancient camp of the Brigantes. Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., gave an interesting description of the camp. The following are summarized extracts from his address:

"Who erected this camp and the connecting earthworks, unfortunately, we shall never know definitely. Written record is silent in these all-important respects. But I believe—so far as inherent evidence permits of the formation of an opinion—that it was built by the Brigantes in a vain attempt to repel the second Roman invasion. It was probably formed in the interval between 55 B.C.—the date of the first invasion—and the second invasion in A.D. 43. Corroboration of this is, I think, to be found in the fact that remains of Roman roads and camps are to be found near all the principal camps of the ancient British. This is notably the case in connection with the Stanwick Camp, for at Catterick, Piercebridge, and Greta Bridge, all in close proximity to each other, we find Roman military stations and roads. The Stanwick Camp encloses an area of about 800 acres, and covers a larger space of ground than has ever been discovered in one encampment in Britain. These vast lines are connected with the Scots' Dyke.

"The length of the outward ramparts is 8,070 yards,

of the outside works 3,183 yards, and that of the internal works 2,334 yards. The highest point of the external rampart is 14 feet. They must have originally been considerably higher, as the erosion of the light soil must in the course of nearly 2,000 years have been great. On the assumption that there was a wooden stockade at the top, from behind which men fought, the construction of the works at the present day would have cost £35,751, at 11d. per cubic yard. Some idea of the laborious character of this great work may be formed from the fact that it would have to be entirely executed with wooden spades, tipped either with iron or bronze, and wicker baskets.

"There can be no doubt that this extensive camp was designed by the Brigantes for the purpose of defence. It is certainly a military structure which must have been used for warlike purposes. I think the whole tribe of the Brigantes flocked here, and that the time of their doing so was when the Romans advanced northwards.

"The camp stands within a triangle formed by two Roman roads running from the Roman stations at Catterick (Cataractonium) to Piercebridge (Priests' Bridge Magis), and from Scotch Corner to Greta Bridge, the River Tees forming the base of the triangle. May I here recall a pretty legend? It has been suggested that Cataractonium was named after Caractacus from the fact that he was captured in the vicinity. It is recorded in Tacitus that he was surrendered to the Romans by Cartismandua, Queen of the Brigantes (*Annals*, xii. 32, 6). It is computed that the camp was large enough to hold 80,000 to 100,000 men. The construction of this camp testifies to a degree of patience probably rarely equalled in the early history of defensive effort, and affords ample evidence of the highest qualities of skill, with able and energetic leaders. Think of the thousands of men and women, animated by that spirit of patriotism for which Britons have always been renowned, piling up these enormous earthworks with deer-horn picks, wooden spades, and wicker and hide baskets, etc.; erecting these formidable barriers merely by the strength of hand and back. Why, it may be asked, was this site selected? I think in the first instance because of the fertile character of the land, so important a factor in the feeding of stock and the raising of crops. Secondly, because of its proximity to the copper-mines (worked within my recollection), which would be of great advantage in the making of their bronze implements, composed of about 100 parts of copper and 10 parts of tin, the latter of which must have been obtained from Cornwall.

"That the Brigantes were a people possessed of superior brain-power is evidenced also by all the skulls which have been exhumed. These are well shaped, and evidently those of men of great force of character. About the year 1844, within these entrenchments were found deposited together in a pit, at the depth of about 5 feet, a large number of horse trappings; harness mounts in bronze; cheek-pieces for bridle; lynch-pins; rings with open-work ornament in both S-shaped and C-shaped scrolls; small metal bowls; embossed bronze work; small fragment of a shield boss, with a rivet in position on the edge; fragments of chain mail from a cuirass; iron chariot

tires; and an ornamental bronze buckle of Oriental workmanship. This last-named article is very curious as having been brought from some Eastern nation, and buried with this deposit of Early Iron Age objects, and is a proof of intercommunication between widely distant parts of the world at a very early period. It bears an interesting engraving representing two peacocks standing facing each other on either side of a tree, or plant, whilst the termination of the actual loop of the buckle is ornamented with two horses' heads. Several of the bronze articles, especially the harness-mounts, have much delicacy of form, and are enriched with a good deal of open-work ornament, and in one or two cases there are indications of the use of enamel, a species of decoration for which the inhabitants of Britain before the Roman occupation were famous, and bear tribute to their artistic taste and skill in the working of metals. Numerous bronze battle-axes and spearheads have also been found here, some of which are in my possession."

THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual gathering at Bradford-on-Avon on June 29 and 30 and July 1. On the first day visits were paid to the Tithe Barn, parish and Saxon churches, The Hall, Chantry, and Priory. The anniversary dinner was held in the evening, followed by a conversazione, at which Dr. Beddoe delivered his presidential address. Referring to the fact that perhaps quite as much destruction to valuable archaeological and antiquarian material was going on in our own age as was perpetrated at an earlier date, he said no treasure of this kind was absolutely safe until it was put under the protection of the nation or had become an object of national care. A paper, illustrated by lantern views, was read by Miss Alice Dryden on "Emblems of Sport on Sepulchral Monuments," and the musical arrangements were in the hands of the Misses Applegate. The second day was spent in the neighbourhood of Bradford, while on July 1 Bristol was visited, when the Church of St. Mary Redcliff and some of the lesser-known objects of interest were inspected under the able leadership of Mr. J. E. Pritchard. In the course of the Wiltshire meeting the interesting and important announcement was made that arrangements had been made with the Society of Antiquaries for carrying out excavation work on the famous site of Old Sarum.

A summer meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Clonmel, Munster, from July 12 to 16. Many papers were read, and many places of interest were visited, including the old church and high crosses at Kilkieran, Inishlonagh Abbey, the cromlech, etc., at Gurteen-le-Poer, Athassell Abbey, Fethard Church, with its many interesting monuments, and Fethard Abbey Church, with numerous mediæval cross-slabs.

On July 3 about a hundred members of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at Chiddingly, the occasion being the first of what it is hoped will be a series of local meetings in various parts of the county. In Chiddingly Church, Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., explained the many features of this

interesting example of fifteenth-century ecclesiastical work. Attention was drawn to the monuments erected to Sir John Jefferay, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, his wife Alice, and his daughter, and Sir Edward Montagu (an ancestor of the present Duke of Manchester), and other mural features. The party then visited Chiddingfold Place by permission of Mr. J. J. Guy and Mr. Reed, the tenant. The house is said to have been bought by Sir John Jefferay in 1496, and rebuilt during the time of Elizabeth in the form of the letter E, as a compliment to the Queen. The many features of the house were described by Mr. Johnston, who later in the afternoon described the house at Pokes, a mile and a half from Chiddingfold Place, where the party were entertained to tea by the owner and occupier, the Hon. Terence Bourke. The house had a peculiar interest for the members of the Archaeological Society, by reason of the sixteenth-century mural paintings recently discovered in an upper storey.

On June 19 some of the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Towton and Saxton. At different points on the route Mr. Percival Ross gave descriptions of the battle and battle-field. Saxton, which was passed on the way, has an interesting Norman church with some early English work in it. It has lately been restored without vandalism. Lord Dacre's tomb was viewed with interest. The interesting old Manor House Church, known as Head Church, was entered, and the old woodwork and pulpit and the graves of the Tyas family were seen. Service is performed only twice a year.

THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held a two days' meeting at Carlisle on July 8 and 9. On the first day the party visited the earthworks at Liddell Moat, where Mr. J. F. Curwen read a paper. He observed that it constituted the principal fortress in the wars against Scotland, and was certainly the finest earthwork of the kind in Cumberland and Westmorland. It stood right on the actual Border between England and Scotland, and therefore on the direct line of march between the two contesting forces. It was the scene of innumerable battles between England and Scotland, chiefly over the contention regarding the sovereignty of Cumberland, which was sometimes Scottish and sometimes English, and he related stirring incidents of battles fought there. The earliest fortifications were made there by Britons, but the Romans, in their march northwards, improved the earthworks, and then the Saxons supplemented the fortress, which was eventually reconstructed by the Normans. The moat is situated in a somewhat sequestered place, and the moat and its historic associations were too little known even to those resident in Cumberland and Westmorland. Standing in such a commanding situation, approaching foes could be seen afar off, and this allowed sufficient time for the English defenders to mobilize their forces.—The annual meeting was held in the evening at Carlisle, when Mr. T. H. Hodgson, of Newby

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Grange, was elected president. A series of interesting papers was read, and seventeenth and eighteenth century relics exhibited by the Misses Hartley, of Scooby, and described by Mrs. Hersketh Hodgson; "A History of Workington Rectory," by Thomas Iredale; "The Dalston Family," by Francis Haswell; "Germans at Coniston in the Seventeenth Century," by W. G. Collingwood; "Six Extinct Cumberland Castles," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham; and "The Townfields of Cumberland," also by Mr. Graham.—On the second day the party visited the Dumfries district, and Mr. James Barbour described the remains of Sweetheart Abbey.

THE THOROTON SOCIETY (Notts) held their annual summer excursion on June 17, the district traversed on the occasion being the northern part of the county, known as the North Clay district, which had not hitherto been visited by the Society. Proceeding from Retford, the first place of call was Mattersey Church, after a brief inspection of which a move was made to the scanty remains of the Gilbertine Priory, about three-quarters of a mile away, on the banks of the River Idle. Little of the buildings is now left, but much of interest might be revealed by spade-work—it was the only Gilbertine house in Notts. Everton Church, which retains some Norman work, was next visited, and after lunching at Drakeholes, where the canal passes through a tunnel some 250 yards long, and where Roman coins, etc., have been found, Clayworth was reached. Here is an interesting church with a side-chapel to St. Nicholas, and memorials to the Fitzwilliam and Acklom families. Sturton-le-Steeple was the next place of call. The church here was much damaged by fire in 1901, but has been very carefully made good again under the supervision of Mr. Hodgson Fowler. Its fine pinnacled tower is a conspicuous feature in the landscape. A few miles farther on Littleborough was reached; the village is situated on the bank of the Trent, and on the Roman road from Lincoln to Doncaster. Here was a Roman station named *Agelocum* or *Segelocum*, and the river is still paved with stones that formed a ford in the time of the Roman occupation. There is a diminutive church, measuring 15 by 5 yards, with a Norman chancel arch, herring-bone work, and a few Roman tiles in the exterior walls, but, unfortunately, the original windows have been enlarged. The parish only numbers about fifty inhabitants, and many are the Roman remains that have been found in this interesting spot. It is said to be one of the places where Paulinus baptized his Christian converts. South Leverton was the last place visited, an attractive spacious church with a Norman south doorway and a fine Early English arcade. The day being fine, the excursion was enjoyed by the thirty members who took part in it.

THE members of the DORSET FIELD CLUB made an excursion on June 22 to Came, Whitcombe, the remains of the stone circle at Littlemayne, and Owermoigne. At Came House the party were welcomed by Mr. Cornish Browne, who gave an account of the building's history. The church was described by the

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Rector, the Rev. E. C. Leslie, who also gave a short address at the picturesque little church of Whitcombe. He remarked, with regard to the latter, that most people who travel this road must be struck by the beautiful proportions of the embattled tower, which is of the fifteenth century. The grilles in the windows are remarkably good. On that of the south side can be read the initials M.A. (possibly those of Milton Abbey) and the date 1500. The plan of the church, long and narrow, is Norman. The south and north doorways belong to that period, but the latter is built up. Of thirteenth-century work there is the south porch arch and the east window, terribly spoilt from inside by the depressed ceiling and the inartistic reredos, but well worthy of examination from outside, where can be seen the original hood-moulding in good preservation. The other windows are of the fifteenth century. In the head of the north chancel window are two pieces of fifteenth-century glass. The font, a very large one of Purbeck marble, is of the twelfth century, with the exception of its smaller pillars, which are later. There was formerly a rood-beam, probably removed in 1561. In the churchyard is the step with socket and the portion of the shaft of a thirteenth-century cross. Doubtless the head is buried below. The weathering of the fifteenth-century roof, which has gone, can still be seen. The church plate consists of an Elizabethan chalice and lid, with the date 1573 engraved on the lid, and a George II. flagon and dish, "The gift of Mrs. Lora Pitt to the Church of Whitcombe in Dorsetshire, 1739." There are two bells, one inscribed "Hope well, I.W., 1610," and the other "Love God, I.W., 1610." One is missing, probably the tenor. The most noticeable grave in the churchyard is an enormous table stone, on which is the laconic inscription: "Spratt." The Rev. C. R. Baskett called attention to the pewter almsdish, the sides of which are ornamented with sets of four small perforated holes. Whitcombe, we may add, is somewhat off the beaten track of antiquarian show churches in Dorset, and has hitherto suffered undeserved neglect; but it will before long "come to its own," and be recognized as one of the most architecturally interesting, as it is admittedly one of the most beautiful, of the small parish churches of Dorset. At the Littlemayne stones Dr. Colley Marsh gave an address; while at Ower-moigne Court the party were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cree. Came Rectory, once the abode of the late Mr. Barnes, the revered Dorset poet, was visited on the way back to Dorchester.



The EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Hoddesdon on July 15. At the clock-house the collection of antiquities, etc., formed by the late Mr. Charles Whitley, was inspected; and afterwards a perambulation of the town was made under the guidance of Mr. J. E. Hunt and Mr. Howard Warner. Many interesting old buildings were visited.



The twentieth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held at Burlington House on July 7, under the presidency of Dr. C. H. Read. Mr. A. G.

Chater was elected Honorary Secretary in succession to Mr. Ralph Nevill, who resigned on account of ill-health. The publishers having intimated their inability to continue the publication of the Annual Index of Archæological Papers at the present rate, it was agreed that it was useless to ask societies to pay a higher price, and that the Congress should resume publication of the Index, or make some other arrangement, which a committee was appointed to consider.

Mr. Chater presented the Report of the Earthworks Committee, which proved full of interest. No work was being done in Bucks or Norfolk, but in most of the other counties schedules were in progress, and new workers had been found in Hants, Cheshire, and part of Wilts. Arrangements had been made with the Ordnance Survey office that their officers should give notice to the secretaries of Archæological Societies when they were working on particular districts so that there might be co-operation. The transfer of Maiden Castle, Dorset, had been completed; and Thetford Castle had been acquired on a long lease, and laid out by the town. Stokeleigh Camp, Somerset, had been purchased, and a fund for its upkeep provided by Mr. Wills; and Whitebarrow, Wilts, had been placed in the hands of the National Trust. On the other hand, there had been much destruction; golf clubs had, in some instances, inflicted quite unnecessary injury on the ramparts of camps. The fine stone fortress of Penmaenmawr in Cardiganshire had been leased by the Office of Woods and Forests to a quarry company, who intended to destroy it. The Hill Fort, Conway, had been injured by Territorials, but, on representation made, had been fenced in, and placed "out of bounds."

Mr. Acland introduced the subject of the stone monuments of Cornwall, in which he was especially interested as a member of the society for the astronomical study of those remains. He bore testimony to the general accuracy of the Ordnance maps, which often recorded stones that had since been destroyed. The site of the oldest church in England—Withian, near St. Ives—had been sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to a Nonconformist, who refused to allow any exploration. Various instances of destruction were given. He advocated the enlistment of the interest of schoolmasters, and the preparation of 6-inch Ordnance maps, on which ancient remains could be marked in red. Delegates from various counties spoke of the advantage of enlisting the services of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; the Rev. F. G. Walker, of Cambridge, and Mr. Garraway Rice had found them of the greatest use.

Mr. Edward Owen, Secretary of the Royal Commission for Wales, said that he had been careful to supply schoolmasters with information, and had found them most helpful. He gave interesting information on the work of the Commission, and deplored the injury done by the callousness not only of public authorities, but also of Government offices, as in the reprehensible case of Penmaenmawr already mentioned. Dr. Read gave information concerning a scheme he had for preparing diagrams showing the principal objects of prehistoric interest, which he should like to

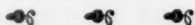
see exhibited in all schools. On the motion of the Rev. E. Goddard, seconded by Canon Morris, the Council was asked to consider, in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries, if such a scheme could be carried out.

It was resolved that application be made for the grant of the publications of the Record Office to such County Archaeological Societies as possessed libraries maintained in an efficient manner.



The annual excursion of the SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, which was largely attended, took place on Thursday, July 15, when Godalming, Dunsfold, and Chiddingfold were visited. At Dunsfold Mr. P. M. Johnston described the church. After luncheon the party proceeded on foot (five minutes' walk from the inn) to "Willards," an interesting half-timbered house, which was inspected by kind permission of Miss Bovill. Carriages were then resumed from Dunsfold Green to Burningfold. Here, by kind permission of Mr. C. T. A. Robertson, his mansion, which still retains its early newel staircase and other features of interest, was inspected, and a short sketch of its history given by Mr. H. E. Malden. Chiddingfold Church was next visited, and described by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, F.S.A., the late honorary secretary. This extremely interesting church was visited by the Society many years ago, when a paper was read in it by the late Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A., which will be found published and printed in extenso in Vol. V. of the *Surrey Collections*, and well illustrated.

Later in the afternoon the party adjourned to the Crown Inn, Chiddingfold. This building, which dates from the fourteenth century, and is probably the oldest inn in the county, was visited and inspected, by kind permission of the proprietor. The Rev. T. S. Cooper here read a short paper on its history. After leaving the inn the party inspected, by kind permission of Dr. Nicholas F. Kendall, his house on Chiddingfold Green, which possesses some curious frescoes and other very interesting features, and permission was also obtained to visit the ancient house at the top of the Green, which was known in the fourteenth century as "Hanedmans." By the kindness of the Rev. T. S. and Mrs. Cooper, afternoon tea was provided at Chiddingfold.



The annual gathering of the SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY opened at Wells on July 12, when a visit was paid to Wookey Hole and Ebbor Rocks. At the former, Professor Boyd Dawkins gave an address describing the nature of the life of prehistoric man, and indicating the place which the exploration of the cave had taken in contributing to the ancient history of man in these islands. Mr. H. E. Balch also gave an account of the excavations which have been carried out at the big cave. The annual meeting was held on the second day, July 13, at Wells, and the cathedral and bishop's palace were visited. The report read by the Rev. F. W. Weaver at the morning meeting recorded that the most valuable addition to the library during the year is the original cartulary of

Mynchin Buckland Priory, of the early fourteenth century, bequeathed to the society by the late Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. It is anticipated that excavations at the Meare Lake village will be begun next year. The undertaking will be a costly one, and will probably extend over several years. A generous gift of £100 has been received from Lord Winterstoke. Through the munificence of Mr. George A. Wills, Stokeleigh Camp and Leigh Woods, on the Somerset side of the Avon, have been saved from threatened disfigurement by the builders, who are overrunning that part of Clifton. Although the property will pass into the hands of the National Trust, a local committee of management is being appointed. At the evening meeting in the Guildhall, the newly elected president, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, delivered his presidential address. Referring to the recent reopening of the Church of Isle Abbots, which had been in a very bad state of repair, Dr. Kennion said that in the restoration, which happily was placed in the hands of Mr. Caroe, many discoveries were made. For instance: (1) A stone coffin of very large size, and weighing over three-quarters of a ton, was found in the centre of the chancel. But, unfortunately, this had been rifled, and the lid was lost. (2) A hagioscope with a hinge-post for the veil, by which the altar would be hidden during Holy Week. (3) A consecration panel on the inside of the east wall (south end). (4) Part of the original stone reredos with colour on it; also (5) the colours in the chancel screen, which had been hidden by varnish. (6) Several coins of Charles II., and, strange to say, a number of wolves' teeth. Mr. St. John Hope followed the president's address with an instructive paper on "The Genesis of Wells Cathedral."

The third day, July 14, was very fully occupied. The day's proceedings included the inspection of Priddy Church; a visit to the amphitheatre at Charterhouse, where Mr. St. George Gray spoke with special reference to the excavations which he has recently superintended there; and visits to the Churches of Compton Martin and Chewton Mendip. In the evening a conversazione took place at the Guildhall, Wells, where a quantity of antiquities recently found in Wookey Hole were exhibited, and lantern-slides of the Hole and of Eastwater Cavern and Gildon's Hole were shown. Thursday, July 15, was occupied by visits to St. Cuthbert's Church, the Deanery, and the Vicars' Close, and in the afternoon to Cheddar, where the usual round was made. The last day, Friday, July 16, was devoted to a visit to Glastonbury, where Mr. Bligh Bond described the excavations which took place under his direction in 1908-9.



A field meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held in North-West Suffolk on Saturday, July 17, and, favoured with glorious weather, proved an unqualified success. The members started from Brandon Station. The first stopping-place was at the Lingheath flint pits, Brandon, where Mr. W. G. Clarke (joint honorary secretary) explained that the president (Dr. W. Allen Sturge), who should have conducted the party, was suffering from indis-

position, and was unable to be present. Mr. Clarke then pointed out that the method of flint-mining carried on at Lingheath had probably altered little during the past 5,000 years, that there were most remarkable analogies between the modern flint pits and the prehistoric ones known as Grimes' Graves. "Bubber-hutching on the sosh" was explained, and the curious method of measuring the excavated flint, known as a "jag," was described. Some time was spent in examining one of the newly-worked pits, and a miner, who apparently came from the bowels of the earth, was interviewed and photographed. The method of obtaining the flint having been ascertained, the next step was to see it worked up into gunflints, and this was done at Mr. Fred Snare's, in Church Road, Brandon. Mr. Clarke, in introducing Mr. Snare, mentioned that he was the sixth generation of flint-knappers of that name of whom he had record, and believers in the hereditary transmission of acquired characteristics could thus explain his singular skill. Mr. Snare showed the process of quartering, flaking, and knapping, and made gunflints of various sizes for members of the party, who were also keenly interested in the facsimiles made by Mr. Snare of Neolithic axes, saws, and other implements. From Brandon the party proceeded by way of Wangford to the gravel pit on Maid's Cross Hill, Lakenheath, where luncheon was partaken of by the roadside, the view from the hill including a wide sweep of heath, wood, and fen.

Thence through Lakenheath and Eriswell there was a long but pleasant ride to High Lodge Hill, Mildenhall. At this gravel pit, Mr. Clarke, basing his remarks on an article on "Early Man in Suffolk," by Dr. Allen Sturge, in the forthcoming volume of the "Victoria County History of Suffolk," pointed out that the gravel pit was found on the top of a ridge running from about two miles east of Mildenhall to Maid's Cross, Lakenheath, and with three breaches cut by streams flowing from the east. When the gravels topping the ridge were laid down the ridge must have been a valley, the sides of which are gone. On the east is a valley in many parts a mile wide, which must have been scooped out since the gravels were deposited on the top of the ridge, while the valley of the Lark is obviously more recent. At four places on the ridge the gravel had yielded Paleolithic implements, at Warren Hill, High Lodge, Portway Hill, and Maid's Cross Hill, each pit having striking characteristics, pointing to the gravels having been formed at quite different periods, and all the implements found therein were more modern than the Thames Valley Paleos. Facts of patination point to an enormous antiquity for these implements. At High Lodge is a deposit of brick earth in which Paleos are found as sharp and fresh as the day they were made, and obviously of the same type as those found in the cave of Le Moustier, in France—and practically the only representatives of this period in England. Above the brick earth is a gravel containing drift implements, due to the rush of water from the east after the ridge had been cut through in three places, tipping over the gravels from the top. Opposite the breaches in the ridge, typical drift implements—derived from the gravel beds on the top of the ridge—have been found in the low-lying land.

Time did not permit of a stop at the famous Warren Hill pits, and the party, therefore, proceeded to Icklingham Hall, where Mrs. Sturge gave a cordial welcome to the members. After an examination of the beautiful collection of Egyptian vases and of bronze implements and weapons, the party adjourned to the Museum, where an attempt was made to inspect some of the 70,000 specimens in Dr. Sturge's famous collection of flint implements. There were on view in the cases some 4,000 Paleos, showing points of resemblance and dissimilarity between the Paleolithic implements from High Lodge, Warren Hill, and Lakenheath and those of the Thames Valley, the French caves, and other deposits. The perfection of chipping on many of the Paleolithic implements was a revelation to most of the party. Subsequently other parts of this huge collection were dipped into, a thousand or so arrowheads were examined, and the striated Neolithic implements found by Dr. Sturge at Icklingham critically inspected and hotly debated.



Other gatherings have been the annual meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Baslow on July 2 and 3; the excursion of the BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Bradford-on-Avon on June 28; the annual excursion of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Banbury and district on June 17 and 18; the excursions of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES to Heddon, Newburn, and Ryton Churches on July 3, and to Stanwick and Kirby Ravensworth on July 10; the excursion of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB to Westham Church and Pevensey Castle and Church on July 3; the visit of the Bath branch of the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Ditchat and Evercreech on July 2; the meeting at Yarrow in June of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY; the ramble in the Holderness district of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on June 21; and the excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Blyth Priory and Roche Abbey on June 18.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ESSEX. By A. R. Hope Moncrieff. With seventy-five coloured illustrations by Burleigh Bruhl, R.B.A. London: A. and C. Black, 1909. Square demy 8vo., pp. xii, 262. Price 20s. net.

The well-known series of Messrs. Black's colour-books is covering most of the English counties, and it would be pedantic to ask for the high level of, let us say, the Victoria County Histories, when we are

offered compilations much more literary and artistic than the usual county guide. At the same time, this volume on Essex, a county curiously rich in its associations and attractive in its towns and coasts, especially to those who know it well, is somewhat disappointing. The author has indeed amassed a quantity of information, and has also, as we do not doubt after a perusal of the chapters, endeavoured to give the whole some form in its variety. The story of the county is traced from Danish invasions up the long tidal creeks to the jovial market ordinaries of recent times. A full page may seem too much to give to the incredible folly of that unsurpassed wastrel of Wanstead, the Hon. W. Pole-Tyney-Long-Wellesley, while too little is made of such historical houses as Eastbury Manor House, Rochford Hall, and Prittlewell Priory. Unless a topographical or antiquarian author has definite instructions from his publisher to be "wordy" or "humorous" (and we have not detected this in any other volume of this series), we do not think that the style in which this book is written is congruous with the subject. The Greek remark attributed to the Hebrew on p. 125 is a curious enigma, and "sanitorium" on p. 166 may be an error of printing. Mr. Bruhl's pictures are decidedly interesting. His architectural drawings, such as "Chelmsford, the Pro-Cathedral," do not equal those of the late Mr. Fulleylove, which adorned many of these "colour-books," and some are very slight sketches. But in "Danbury from the Common" and "Hadleigh" the real Essex is well suggested.

W. H. D.

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THE MANUSCRIPTS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., and M. R. James, Litt.D. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1909. Royal 8vo., pp. viii, 108. Price 5s. net.

THE HISTORY OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY BY JOHN FLETE. Edited by J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1909. Royal 8vo., pp. viii, 152. Price 5s. net.

These volumes, of which the press-work and general "get-up" deserve commendation, are the first two issues in a series of studies bearing on the history of the Abbey of Westminster, which the Dean and Chapter propose to publish under the general title of "Notes and Documents relating to Westminster Abbey." The idea is so good that we wonder, as people always do when an excellent idea is embodied in action, that it was not thought of before. The first of the two books before us appeals especially to bibliographers and students of monastic history. Dean Robinson contributes a chapter, containing some curious pieces of information, on "The Making and Keeping of Books in Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1162-1660," in which, by extracts from the Customary of Westminster and other manuscript sources, is illustrated the care and history of the books of the monastery up to and after the Dissolution; and another giving "Descriptions of the Westminster Chartularies," with tables of their chief contents. Dr. James contributes three chapters. In the first, on "The Remains of the Monastic Library of Westminster Abbey," he endeavours to make a "list of books lost or extant which we know to have been

in the library of the Abbey at the time of the Dissolution." The task is obviously difficult, but by a survey of many libraries, and an examination of certain manuscript mediæval compilations, Dr. James has been able to accomplish it with some measure of success. The two succeeding chapters, also by Dr. James, are the longest in the book. In the first of the two he brings together a surprising amount of information regarding "The Manuscripts in the Chapter Library of Westminster between 1623 and 1694"—that is, the collection which was given to the refounded library, mostly by Dean Williams (1620-1641), and which was destroyed by fire in November, 1694. The lists of these manuscripts, thanks to certain old catalogues, are remarkably complete. They included manuscripts of the ancient classics, the Fathers, the Testament, Psalter, and Bible; of books in mediæval theology, history, philosophy, law, etc. In the other chapter Dr. James gives detailed descriptions and collations of the "Manuscripts now preserved in the Chapter Library of Westminster Abbey," a curiously miscellaneous collection. Among them is a text of Flete's *History*, never hitherto printed *in extenso*, which, under the editorial care of Dean Robinson, has now been printed, and forms the second volume noted at the head of this review. Flete was a monk of Westminster from 1420 to 1465. Later writers, especially Widmore, made use of Flete's work; but Dr. Robinson now for the first time, in the edition before us, assures John Flete of his just need of appreciation. The editor gives the full Latin text, and introduces it with a few pages relative to the authenticity of some royal charters and Papal Bulls, and to certain details of the Abbey history, monuments, and furniture. A good index is added. We trust that these volumes will be so well received as to encourage the Dean and his coadjutors to continue the series so auspiciously begun.

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CHATS ON OLD FURNITURE. By Arthur Hayden, Third edition. Many illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. 283. Price 5s. net.

The fact that this third edition (fourth impression) has been called for within four years of the book's first appearance is pretty good evidence that it has been found to be what the subtitle claims for it—"A Practical Guide for Collectors." It is indeed a very practical and handy volume. Each of the twelve chapters is headed by a selection of the salient dates of the relative period of European history, and ended by a few specimens of the prices obtained at recent sales for articles of the type described in the chapter. The text of the book is preceded by a list of the numerous illustrations, classed by periods; by a summary, but very useful, bibliography; and by a glossary of the terms used. There is a good index, and the book is in every way creditably produced. Mr. Hayden writes from intimate knowledge of his subject, and gives clearly those details which are most needed by collectors, who can hardly expect to find a more really useful guide in small compass than this cheap and handsome volume. The last chapter, containing "Hints to Collectors," is eminently practical. For the student the work is a concise and instructive

handbook. The illustrations, more than 100 in number, are excellent. We are courteously permitted to reproduce one of those in the text as an example. It shows a cabinet, probably designed by Jean Bérain, whose fancy revelled in scrollwork and elaborate decoration, which was executed by André Charles Boulle, most illustrious of cabinet-makers, for Louis XIV. It is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. Hayden says it is held to be grander



BOULLE CABINET OR ARMOIRE.
(Victoria and Albert Museum.)

in style than any piece in the galleries in France, and estimates that, if put up for sale at Christie's, it would probably fetch £15,000.

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ENGLISH COSTUME. By George Clinch, F.G.S. With 131 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 295. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The announcement of this volume, in that series of the "Antiquary's Books" which has been of such uniformly high quality, aroused considerable expectation, which will on the whole not be disappointed by its publication. The task Mr. Clinch has here endeavoured to perform is a heavy one. Many large and expensive works have been published on English costume, and on special classes and details of attire,

but this is the first attempt to give an *aperçu* of the whole field of our national dress from prehistoric times down to modern days—to the end of the eighteenth century—within the compass of one volume of moderate size. Having in view the difficulties of such an attempt, we are bound to say that Mr. Clinch has been remarkably successful. It is obvious, of course, that detailed descriptions and discussions are impossible. The treatment is necessarily somewhat summary, and the effect is occasionally rather jerky and disjointed. But Mr. Clinch has not omitted much that is essential or important; he has compressed within the covers of this volume an amazing mass of matter, based upon the best authorities and first-hand and contemporary sources. It is less a volume to read than a book of reference, which all students of the subject and of social history, artists, and all responsible for the accuracy of historical costume in drama or pageant, will find extremely useful. The illustrations, which are both good and very numerous, are mostly also from contemporary sources, and add much to the usefulness and value of the book. We greatly regret that so handy a reference volume has not been provided with an adequate index. That supplied is very meagre, and not at all the complete key which such a book deserves and needs.

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HANDBOOK OF GREEK ARCHITECTURE. By Professor Allan Marquand, Ph.D., L.H.D. With 392 illustrations and Greek and English indices. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1909. Ex. crown 8vo., pp. xii, 425. Price 10s. net.

In this latest addition to the authoritative series of Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities, the Professor of Art and Archaeology in Princeton University has brought together a store of accurate instruction. In architecture the Greeks were at once pioneers and past-masters. If they borrowed the alphabet of the art from Asia, they created a new language of extreme beauty. The Parthenon of Athens remains as the top example, and Professor Marquand naturally turns to it again and again for illustration of his leading ideas and of details. His chapters on "Proportion" and "Decoration" are those which will appeal to many students and professional architects, who will all welcome such figures as those of the column bases from the Erechtheion (208) and from Miletus (209). Antiquaries who are Philhellenes, and, indeed, any amateur of the arts, will study with a keen pleasure the photographs of such "new" discoveries as the piece of frieze from the Knidian Treasury at Delphi (281). The theatre plans in the chapter entitled "Monuments" are full of interest. The book is a model of thoroughness and care, reliable at every turn.

W. H. D.

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THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK COAST. By W. A. Dutt. Many illustrations. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1909. 8vo., pp. 413. Price 6s. net.

This comely volume is announced as the first issue in a new "County Coast Series." In recent years such attention has been paid to county and local topography that there will soon be hardly a square mile of England which has not received its meed of

attention in one popular volume or another. These topographical books, which are written for popular reading, vary greatly in quality; but if Mr. Fisher Unwin can ensure the quality of future issues of his "County Coast Series" being up to the level of Mr. Dutt's volume, he will have achieved a remarkable success. We feel inclined to say that what Mr. Dutt does not know about Norfolk and Suffolk—though we fancy he is a trifle more at home in the former than in the latter county—is not worth knowing; but at all events he does assuredly write from fulness of first-hand knowledge. Starting at Felixstowe he takes the reader along the ever-changing coast, on which the sea makes yearly encroachments, chatting pleasantly of physical characteristics, of historical and ecclesiastical and literary associations, of famous men and famous events, of the lives and characters of the coast-folk of the present day, as well as of the fenmen of marshland, and of many other topics suggested by the changing scene, until King's Lynn and the coast-bordering, marshland parishes beyond are reached. Mr. Dutt's readable and entertaining volume will probably tempt many wanderers afoot—no others can really explore the coast—to follow in his steps, and they will be well rewarded. The book has more than three dozen photographic illustrations and a frontispiece in colour from a water-colour drawing of Bawdsey Ferry. The index is satisfactory.

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THE REGISTER OF THE PARISH OF KNODISHALL, SUFFOLK, 1565-1705. Transcribed and edited by Arthur T. Winn, M.A. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 79. Paper covers. Price 6s. net.

Mr. Winn gives a literal transcript of the Knodishall register for 140 years. He notes that the entries from 1566 to 1600 are all in one hand, and evidently copied from an older register. Between 1640 and 1660 the entries, as is usually the case, are confused, and for the most part badly written. Genealogists interested in Suffolk families will be glad to add this well-printed book to their tools. Mr. Winn notes that many of the families prominent in the register are now extinct. The spelling is occasionally amusingly phonetic. In 1680 there is a burial of "John garmy the sunn of bengeymen garmy." A licence to a man and his wife—the former troubled with "ye Tissecke" (consumption)—to "eate some fleshe for ye recoverie of there health" during Lent, because "they are not able to eate salte fishes continually," is signed by the minister of the parish and one of the churchwardens, but is, unfortunately, not dated. Mr. Winn will have the thanks of students for his performance of a laborious task, and especially for the complete index of names, which will so much facilitate research.

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A third edition, revised, of Mr. A. J. Philip's handy little book on *Gravesend*, one of the Homeland Handbooks which has been already noticed in these pages, has just been issued. It is priced 6d., and we understand that copies may be obtained direct from the Town Clerk on payment of the postage (2½d.). We have also received Part 10 (price 1s. net) of Mr. Henry Harrison's useful dictionary of *Surnames*

of the United Kingdom (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.), which covers the names from France to Goodacre, and abounds in interesting and suggestive notes; and *Six Views of Mediaval London*, by Mr. Christopher Hughes, of Burford, Oxon. These six views are of London Bridge, Customs House, Baynard's Castle, Billings Gate, Savoy Palace, and Westminster Hall, with brief descriptive letterpress, but neither the sources of the illustrations nor their supposed dates are indicated.

* * *

M. Etienne Dupont, of St. Malo, who has published much on the subject of Mont St. Michel, sends us a pamphlet entitled *Le Mont St. Michel Inconnu* (Nantes: L. Durance), in which, with the aid of the old chroniclers and certain manuscripts in the library at Avranches, together with a slight use of the imaginative faculty, he seeks to refurnish the empty saloons, to reconstitute in a dozen pages the internal fittings and decorations of the various parts of the ancient abbey-fortress. This interesting little brochure concludes with an excellent suggestion with regard to the iconography of Mont St. Michel—that the various views, designs, engravings, photographs, paintings, etc., a few of which M. Dupont names, should be collected, in original or in reproduction, for the instruction and edification of the numerous visitors to the picturesque old fortress.

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Mr. Henry Frowde issues, price 1s. net, in the series of extracts from the Proceedings of the British Academy—*The Tercentenary of Milton's Birth: the Inaugural Meeting*. It contains the resonant lines on the poet contributed by the late George Meredith, the fine and worthy "Oration" by Dr. A. W. Ward, and a summary of Sir Frederick Bridge's address on "Milton and Music." It is an excellent shillingworth.

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In the *Scottish Historical Review*, July, we note especially Professor Hume Brown's lecture on "Scotland in the Eighteenth Century"—i.e., the period between 1689 and 1789; a note, illustrated by three plates, on "The So-called Portrait of George Buchanan by Titian," by Mr. W. Carruthers; and extracts from the journal of "A Scot in France in 1751." To the *Reliquary*, July, Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith sends an account of "Widdecombe Church and the Great Storm," with several illustrations of the grand Dartmoor church. The Rev. E. H. Goddard describes, with many illustrations, "Some Roman Objects found in Wiltshire"; Mr. Arthur Watson sends the second part of his entertaining account of old-time "Conjurers," illustrated from sixteenth and seventeenth century books and prints; Mr. Henry Laver writes briefly on "The Loom during the Bronze Age in Britain"; and Mr. W. B. Wall supplies illustrated notes on "Some Ancient Churches in South Pembrokeshire."

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We have received the first part—a double number—of *Mannus* (Würzburg, Curt Kabitzsch—A. Stuber's Verlag), which is to be the organ of the German Society for the Study of Primitive History. It is

edited by Professor Dr. Gustaf Kossinna, Gross-Lichterfelde, Karlstrasse, 10, Würzburg, and three or four numbers will be issued in the year at the subscription price of 16 marks, the numbers not being sold separately. The well-printed part before us contains 168 pages, with many plates and illustrations in the text. Among the contributors are many well-known German and other scholars. Oskar Montelius, for instance, sends the first part of an elaborate study of the "Sun-wheel and the Christian Cross." Besides fully illustrated articles and communications, the contents include reports from societies and museums, reviews, and news. *Mannus* promises to be a valuable addition to German archaeological periodicals.

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The *Architectural Review* for June reached us too late for notice last month. It contains a finely illustrated article, by Mr. Edward Warren, on "Buckland House," the massive, eighteenth-century-built Berkshire home of the Throckmortons. The frontispiece to the part reproduces Leslie Wilkinson's effective drawing of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford. The July part has the third of Mr. E. F. Reynolds' articles on "Imperial Mosques of Constantinople," illustrated by views, plans, and measured drawings. The professional sections are beautifully illustrated. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, July, is very bright and matterful. The valuable articles on the Leverington Parish Accounts are concluded, and there are interesting notes on Fenland Phrases and Folk-Lore; Fen Fire-Engines (with incidental reference to the Stack Hooks, which are still in use); Church Inscriptions; Wainfleet and Bedlam; and many other matters well worth noting. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, June, the *East Anglian*, June, and the *American Antiquarian*, March-May.



Correspondence.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE RENAISSANCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE point raised by your reviewer is somewhat difficult to answer. I would ask him, if possible, to refer to Briquet's monumental *Dictionary of Watermarks (Les Filigranes)*. There is a copy in the British Museum, one in the Blades Library, and my own at Drury House, Russell Street, London. It will at once be seen from the perpetual changes and embellishments that symbolism was a living language, pregnant and suggestive, up to the end of Briquet's period (1600).

From my own collection of watermarks subsequent to 1600, I judge that the spirit of symbolism survived among the paper-makers until about 1750. Thereafter it froze into certain stereotyped forms.

Your reviewer is perfectly right: my theories are indeed "a tall order." Let him sweep his mind clear of them, and formulate something in their place that

will fit the facts. I have pondered over and found wanting every alternative theory.

HAROLD BAYLEY.

10, King Edward Mansions, W.C.

June 21, 1909.

CITY OF LONDON BRASSES.

TO THE EDITOR.

With reference to the "Armar" coat, Mr. Bradford is incorrect when he describes the arms as "cubit arms"; and if he will refer to the *New English Dictionary*, he will there find that "a cubit arm extends from the tips of the fingers to the elbow." In the present instance, if Mr. Bradford will examine the change, he will see the elbow in the centre of the "coudiere," and the armour continued above, terminating in the brassart.

As regards the "Bodley" coat, it is by an engraver's error that the "martlets" are shown with beaks and feet. I cannot agree with Mr. Bradford that tinctures should be omitted. I regret I cannot see my way to abandon the mound in the Pemberton brass. With regard to the other coats—like Mr. Bradford in criticizing my corrections—"I have no comments to make."

ANDREW OLIVER.

SUSSEX WINDMILLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Longfellow is wrong when he says, in the lines quoted by your contributor in the *June Antiquary*, p. 217, that the windmill meets the wind face to face. A windmill always turns his back to the wind.

FRANCIS RAM.

54, St. John's Road,
Highgate Hill, N.,
July 4, 1909.

ERRATUM.—Page 265, *ante*, col. 2, line 22, for *nascimen* read *nascimur*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

